Established 1818.

PETER F. HERRING'S
COGNAC
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all Wine Merchants.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,422—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1898.

Milkmaid BRAND
Is the WORLD.

LIBRARY OF THE ROYAL BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 8 p.m.
† CLYDE	3277	G. T. Dauncy	1st Oct.
M.L. PENINSULAR	3877	W. Wheler	8th "
† BUTLEJ	4184	A. Symons	15th "
M.L. SHANNON	3877	F. Cole	22nd "
† CLYDE	3277	C. T. Dauncy	29th "
M.L. ARABIA	4130	J. L. Fields	5th Nov.
† BUTLEJ	4184	A. Symons	12th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7626	R. H. Gordon	19th "
† CARTHAGE	3877	C. Gadd	26th "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	E. P. Rimmer	3rd Dec.
† CLYDE	3277	C. T. Dauncy	10th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	3877	W. Wheler	17th "
† SHANNON	3877	F. Cole	24th "
M.L. CARTHAGE	3877	C. Gadd	31st "

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Malta.

The Steamers marked †, proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier at noon on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place by 11-30 a.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, as under, on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Indian Postals are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Colombo, Penang and Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

J. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 24th September, 1898.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	G. Nicolich	4,129	1st Oct. 1898.
IMPERATRIX	T. Ramovich	4,213	1st Nov. 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 120

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI, on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
[illegible]	P. Masera	4,350	12th Oct. 1898.
[illegible]	A. [illegible]	4,000	12th Nov. 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 125

STEAMERS FOR BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 13th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	[illegible]	[illegible]
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1000	Rs. 675

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connexion with the Steamer Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Town of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South Africa, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months' privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To Sail on or about
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Wallusching	4,786	21st Oct.

Connecting at COLOMBO with the S. S. AGLAIA to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward voyage.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. BACHRACH,
Acting Agent.

Suesson House, 30, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Sept. 24th, 1898.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
R. RUBATTINO	M. Saporiti	5,000	13th Oct., 1898,

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice :—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 500	Rs. 325.	Rs. 160.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—

1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750; six months Rs. 900; nine months, Rs. 825; and twelve months, Rs. 900.

Passengers have the option of going via Venice and returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can break their journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through Tickets to London on application.

BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 9th October, 1898.

For Freights and Passage, &c., apply to

F. BALDOVINO,
Agent.

Suesson House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Sept. 20, 1898.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA (JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S.S. "KAGOSHIMA MARU" Capt. R. Nunoura, 4,120 Tons, will sail for ITUTSUSHIN, SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN, on or about the 4th proximo.

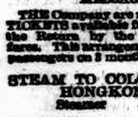
For freight and passage apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.

Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 20th September, 1898.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.



BOMBAY—6, Hornby Road.
CALCUTTA—24, Council House Street.
KARACHI—Bunder Road.
LONDON—7, Waterloo Place, S.W.
LIVERPOOL—32, Water Street.
PORT SAID—8, Quay Francois Joseph.

PASSAGE SEASON 1897.

PASSAGES engaged by P. O., the other LINERS and all NON-LINERS, at lowest rates. No COMMISSION charged.
SELECTED NON-LINERS to Continent and England, from Rs. 200.
REGISTER kept for BOOKINGS in advance.
"SOCIAL GROUPING." Special care exercised in this.
LIST of all SAILINGS, with details, furnished promptly.
REDUCTIONS for FAMILIES and PARTIES.
SPECIAL reductions for MISSIONARIES and RAILWAY EMPLOYEES.
PASSAGES from any PART of the WORLD arranged through our several HOUSES and AGENCIES.
CONTINENTAL RAIL TICKETS arranged.
PASSENGERS met at Railway Stations and conducted on Board or to Hotels.
PARCELS and HEAVY GOODS shipped to any part of the world.
BAGGAGE and CARGO CLEARED, DESPATCHED and INSURED.
DUTY and all CHARGES prepaid, if desired.
SMALL PARCELS enclosed in our Regular PARCEL CASES.
SOJOURNERS' HEAVY BOXES shipped to any address CHEAPLY.
TROOPSHIP BAGGAGE shipped. Horses and Dogs shut out from same forwarded economically.

SOLE AGENTS AT BOMBAY FOR
Messrs. CURTISS AND SONS,
TROOPSHIP AGENTS,
PORTSMOUTH AND SOUTHAMPTON.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (Limited.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 30th Sept., 1898, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE AND COAST PORTS.

S.S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 5th Oct., at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 29th, September, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingu, Bahrein, Bushire, Feo, Mohomra and Bussrah, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S.S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 4th October, 1898.

FOR MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOABAY.

S.S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, on or about 29th Sept., calling at Seychelles, Mozambique, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoabay and Mozambique in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COCHIN AND RANGOON.

S.S. "HUZARA," 2,078 tons, on or about 8th October.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "SCINDIA," 2,729 tons, on or about 8th October.

FOR KARACHI, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S.S. "LAWADA," 2,269 tons, on or about 15th October.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Colombo, Madras, Calcutta, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all ports adjacent to the Various Gold Fields, through Bills of Lading issued.

For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 27th September, 1898.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
Calcutta.

HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
FOUR WEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday. 12 NOON.
LAOS	6,000	Flandin	25th Oct. 1898.
SYDNEY	4,522	Aubert	22nd Nov., 1898.
OCEANIEN	4,219	Schmitz	20th Dec. 1898.

Passengers are requested to ATTEND at the BALLARD PIER for the MEDICAL EXAMINATION at 10 A.M. All baggage, properly Addressed and Labelled, should be sent in advance at the same place.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
MELBOURNE	4,080	Duchateau	20th Oct.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.

Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 67, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., Calcutta.

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without change and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

London Agents.—Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS

FOR BUILDING BRIDGES, ETC.

Cheaper, Stronger and more Durable than Wooden Beams. About 600 Tons of Various Sections and Lengths in Stock. Quotations given for Delivery at any Railway Station in India.

ALSO

Steel Angles, Steel Tees, Steel Plates, Galvd. Corrd. Iron Sheets, Cast Iron Pipes, etc.

GEO. SERVICE & Co.,
METAL MERCHANTS,
GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

TREACHER'S PURE
AERATED WATERS
Bright and Sparkling
MANUFACTURED UNDER EUROPEAN SUPERVISION
ALL WATER FILTERED BY THE PASTEUR SYSTEM
DELIVERED FREE LOCALLY
OR
SENT TO ANY PART BY RAIL OR STEAMER
SODA, POTASH, LITHIA and SELTZER WATERS.
LEMONADE, RASPBERRYADE, GINGERADE, GINGERALE AND OZO.
TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
CHEMISTS
BOMBAY AND POONA.

LATEST MEDALS FOR EXCELLENCE AND PURITY.
GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION OF 1895.
GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION OF 1896.

BAHADUR CIGARS.
PAR EXCELLENCE THE LEADING BRAND OF
INDIAN CIGARS.
UNRIVALLED IN QUALITY AND FLAVOR.
THE NEAREST APPROACH TO A GENUINE HAVANNA.

BAHADURS No. 1.	BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 3.
BAHADURS No. 2.	BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 4.
BAHADURS No. 3.	BAHADUR REGALIAS
BAHADURS No. 4.	BAHADUR PRINCESSAS
BAHADUR "Specials" No. 1.	BAHADUR DAWSON'S No. 1.
BAHADUR "Specials" No. 2.	BAHADUR DAWSON'S No. 2.
BAHADUR "Specials" No. 3.	BAHADUR EXCELSIORS
BAHADUR "Specials" No. 4.	BAHADUR MANILLAS No. 1.
BAHADUR "Bouquets" No. 1.	BAHADUR MANILLAS No. 2.
BAHADUR "Bouquets" No. 2.	BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS.

BAHADUR REEDS.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS, BAHADUR CIGARS,
McDOWELL AND CO., LD.,
MADRAS.

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

HEAD OFFICE: 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.
LIFE ENDOWMENTS AND ANNUITIES
AND
FIDELITY INSURANCE
GRANTED ON MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS.
FIRST YEAR'S BUSINESS
PROPOSALS EXCEED Rs. 19,00,000
ENDOWMENT NON-FORFEITED POLICY
FOR Rs. 3,000.
PAYABLE AT AGE 60 OR AT DEATH IF PREVIOUS, WITH PROFITS.

If, at any time, the assured under this plan should desire to cease paying any more premiums, he can obtain a paid-up Policy for such a proportion of the original sum assured as the number of premiums paid bears to the number agreed upon. Thus a gentleman who had assured at age 30 for a Policy of Rs. 3,000 payable at age 60 or at Death, if previous, after 5 years' payments, would be entitled to a Free paid-up Policy for Rs. 500 free of future payments.

MONTHLY PREMIUM.
At age 20, Rs. 6-9-0
At age 25, Rs. 7-8-0
At age 30, Rs. 8-14-0
At age 35, Rs. 10-13-0
At age 40, Rs. 13-12-0
At age 45, Rs. 18-10-0

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES.

ALL Funds invested in GOVERNMENT and in other SECURITIES authorised by the Trust Act of 1882.
New and Improved Tables.
Very low Premiums.
Increased Benefits.
Most Liberal Conditions.
Freedom from usual Restrictions.
Free Foreign Residence and Travel.
All Policies simple in form, Worldwide and Indisputable.
Non-forfeitable Policies issued.
Lapsed Policies revived without fine.
Immediate Payment of Claims.
Policyholders can appoint their own Directors.
Surrender Values in Cash or Free Policy.
Ninety per cent. of Profits to Participating Policyholders.
Policies granted under "Married Women's Property Act."
Freedom from forfeiture through Suicide.
Volunteers are not charged extra premium while on active service.

The sum Assured is PAYABLE IN FULL should death occur even immediately after payment of the first premium.

Proposal Forms and Particulars may be obtained from

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.
H. M. THE KING OF ITALY.
H. M. THE KING OF THE BELGIANS. H. M. THE QUEEN REGENT OF HOLLAND.
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, &c., &c.

The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any British House have been made to HUNTLEY & PALMERS "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.

HUNTLEY & PALMERS,
LIMITED,
BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS.
READING AND LONDON.

THE LEADING CYCLE
FORTY THOUSAND

PREMIERS were built and sold by the Premier Cycle Company, Limited, in 1897, and the DEMAND for them far EXCEEDS that for any other Cycle in the World.

REPUTATION PREMIER.
NAME PREMIER.
BICYCLES PREMIER.

THE following 1898 MODELS are Stocked and can be had for cash, or on the Instalment System.

	Cash. Rs. a.	12 Instalments. Credit. Rs. a.	
The Gent's Weldless "Kangaroo"	250 0	23 0	per month.
The Lady's Weldless "Kangaroo"	275 0	25 0	do.
The "Popular Premier Helical" Roadster	300 0	27 12	do.
The "Premier" Helical Roadster Model "S"	330 0	30 8	do.
The "Premier" Helical Road Racer Model "R"	330 0	30 8	do.
The "Premier" Helical Roadster Model "P"	410 0	38 0	do.
The "Premier" Helical Road Racer Model "O"	410 0	38 0	do.
The "Premier" Helical Roadster Model "Z"	450 0	41 8	do.
The "Premier" Helical "Polo" Standing Mount	450 0	41 8	do.
The "Royal Premier" Helical Ladies' Safety	450 0	41 8	do.
The "Premier" Helical Ladies' Safety Model "G"	410 0	38 0	do.
The "Premier" Helical Ladies' Safety Model "H"	330 0	30 8	do.
The Girls' "Premier" Helical Safety Model "N"	275 0	25 0	do.
The Youths' "Premier" Helical Safety Model "M"	250 0	23 0	do.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
AGENTS FOR THE NEW PREMIER CYCLE CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TONGUES IN JELLY.

	Per Tin Cash Rs. a.	Credit Rs. a.
MAYFAIR OX TONGUE, small	3 6	3 12
Do. large	4 5	4 13
CALVES TONGUES, small	1 7	1 10
Do. large	2 14	3 4
SHEEP TONGUES	0 14	1 0

TREACHER & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA: POONA.

TIMELY ADVICE.

It has been PROVED by the experience of over 30 YEARS that

KEMP'S CHOLERA and DIARRHŒA TINCTURE

Is the BEST and SUREST REMEDY for these DISTRESSING AILMENTS and the Medicine is to-day recognised throughout the BOMBAY PRESIDENCY as ALMOST INFALLIBLE, especially if Administered in the earlier stages of the attack.

It should find a place in EVERY HOUSEHOLD and be kept ready at hand at all times. PROMPT TREATMENT is of the first importance both in mild and severe cases.

Re. 1-0, 1-12 and Rs. 3-8, per Bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

KEMP'S MEDICINES AND TOILET REQUISITES

Are ALWAYS FRESHLY MADE and being specially adapted to Indian requirements will be found vastly SUPERIOR to IMPORTED ARTICLES.

	Rs. a.
KEMP'S PECTORAL COUGH SYRUP	1 0
KEMP'S CHOLERA TINCTURE	1 0
KEMP'S PAPARIDINE (Indigestion)	2 0
KEMP'S PERFECT VITAL INVIGORATOR	3 0
KEMP'S COCA CORDIAL	2 8
etc., etc., etc.	
KEMP'S EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE	Re. 1-8 and 2 8
KEMP'S GYMKHANA BOUQUET	2 0
KEMP'S FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR	Re. 1-4 and 2 4
KEMP'S ARECA NUT TOOTH PASTE	1 0
KEMP'S PELLICULINE (CREAM and POWDER)	1 4
etc., etc., etc.	

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

THE ECONOMY OF THE TOILET.

Demands that each article used shall be THE BEST OF ITS KIND.

KEMP'S EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE

Stands unrivalled as the purest and most effective

HAIR DRESSING PRESERVER AND RESTORER
THAT CAN BE PRODUCED.

GUARANTEED free from every injurious or offensive ingredient and DELICATELY PERFUMED, it readily appeals to the taste of every person of refinement to whom the concoctions of paraffin, lead, sulphur, etc., cannot fail to be MOST OBJECTIONABLE.

Re. 1-8 & Rs. 2-8 per Bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,
GIBGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.
OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Upcountry Customers. Horses shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 10), and double Harness (Rs. 20, and Saddle (Rs. 10). Hire Wallers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Grass per annum	36
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	5
Examination and Certificate	2
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	1

CRUSHED FOOD, OATS, BRAN, &c., Supplied.

FOR SALE.

SECOND-HAND INSTRUMENTS FOR SALE.

A LARGE STOCK of MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS FOR SALE, at greatly Reduced Prices. Theodolites from Rs. 50, upwards. For Sale apply to The SUPERINTENDENT, Canal Foundry and Workshops, Rawlna.

NILGIRI TEA GARDEN FOR SALE.

HIGHLAND ESTATE.—Coonoor. Elev. 6,500. Rain 70in. Acreage 75, in Tea abt. 40. Est Yield, 30lb cured. Factory 6-storied Rs. 20,000. Adjoining planted Tea and reserve land for sale. Apply

E. C. DUFF,
Coonoor, Nilgiris.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
FOR SALE.
WROUGHT AND CAST SCRAP IRON, ENGINE SKELETON WHEELS, STEEL AND IRON TYRES AXLES TENDER STRAIGHT, &c.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent, at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (One-first), on WEDNESDAY, 5th October, for the purchase of any number out of Thirteen Lots of WROUGHT and CAST IRON, also new Iron Lamps for inspection at the Company's Depot, West Bunder, Mazagaon, to be seen on application to the Wharf Superintendent.

Forms of Tender can be obtained from the undersigned and must be sent in with a deposit as security for the fulfilment of Contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

G. E. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 19th September, 1898.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.
FOR SALE.
WAGGON AND CARRIAGE WHEELS, CARRIAGE AND WAGGON STEEL AXLES STRAIGHT, OLD IRON TYRES, SPRING SHOE AND BUCKLES, &c.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (One First) on WEDNESDAY, 12th October, for the purchase of any number out of four lots of the above new and Old Materials, as the Company's Depot, West Bunder, Mazagaon, to be seen on application to the Wharf Superintendent.

Forms of Tender can be obtained from the undersigned, and must be sent in with a deposit as security for the fulfilment of contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest, or any tender.

G. E. WEBB,
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 19th September, 1898.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
Indian and Foreign.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
of Finest Qualities.

SMOKING TOBACCOS
of All Brands.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS,
Dry Plates, Developers, &c.,
Cameras, Hand and Stand; Lenses.
All the latest in the trade.

BENTWOOD FURNITURE,
Best Makers and Newest Shapes.

DECK CHAIRS,
With and without Leg Rests.

TABLE LINEN,
TOWELS, SHEETING, &c.
(Sole Agent, Basle Mission.)

FUEL & KEROSINE OIL COOKING STOVES.
Latest Patterns with all necessary equipment.

FISHING TACKLE
From Hardy Bros. of Alnwick

"DIANA" BICYCLES,
High Class, Pneumatic Tyred & Cheap.

ART STUDIES,
By Leading Artists, Plain and Tinted.

BINOCULARS AND OPERA GLASSES.
From Steward (London) and other Makers.

NILGIRI, & KANGRA TEAS.

COMPLETE CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opposite BOMBAY CLUB.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TRACKER & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

SURVEYING AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Theodolites.
Dumpy Levels.
Levelling Staves.
Prismatic Compasses.
Pocket Sextants.
Optical Squares.
Clinometers.
Spirit Levels.
Pocket Levels.
Pantographs.
Range Finders.
Cases of Instruments.
Pocket Sets.
Half Sets.
Spare Instruments.
Architects' Scales.
Marquois Scales.
Protractors (all kinds).
Pocket Rules.
Parallel Rules (all kinds).
Measuring Tapes.
Measuring Chains.
T Squares.
Set Squares.
Straight Edges.
Railway Curves.
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Cartoon Papers.
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Tracing Cloth.
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Sectional Paper.
Tracing Sectional Paper.
Engineers' Glazed Papers for Ferro-Prussiate Process.
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ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

Dry Water Colours.
Moist Water Colours in Pans.
Slow-drying Water Colours in Tubes.
Oil Colours in Tubes.
Dry Water Colour Boxes.
Moist do.
Oil Colour Boxes.
Camel Hair Pencils.
Siberian do.
Sabia Hair Pencils.
Hog Hair Tools for Oils.
Sable do.
Varnishes, Oils, &c.
Drawing Papers.
Oil Sketching Paper.
Prepared Canvas.
Do. Millboards.
Mahl Sticks.
Palettes, Slabs, &c.
Palette Knives.
Dippers, &c.
Bristol Boards.
Mounting Boards.
Prepared Panels.
Tinted Boards.
Drawing Pencils.
Crayons.
Gold and Silver Shells.
Gold Leaf.
Easels.
Sketching Stools.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

Globes.
Gold and Silver Pencils.
Sporting Pictures.
Battle Scenes.
Engravings.
Etching.
Photogravures.
Picture Framing.
Despatch Boxes.
Cash Boxes.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

EVENING CONCERT

IN THE TOWN HALL
TO-MORROW THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 29TH, AT 9-30 P.M.

By kind permission of Lieut-Col. COLLETTE and the Officers some Members of the Band of the King's Shropshire Light Infantry will assist the Society.

PART I.

1 Overture ....Rosamunde .....Schubert
BY THE ORCHESTRA.
2 Solo .....Priere .....Gounod
Mr. BINNING
3 Vocal Duet ...Maiglockchen .....Mendelssohn
Miss WARD and Miss A. WARD.
4 Violin Solo ...Romance en Re (by Special Request) .....Wolff
Mrs COLLIE
5 Solo .....But the Lord is mindful of His own (St Paul) .....Mendelssohn
Madame Pauly HOWARD
(With Orchestral Accompaniment.)
6 ——— .....La chasse aux papillons.....E Gillot
BY THE ORCHESTRA.

PART II.

1 Cantata.....The Feast of Adonis.....Jonson
For Solo and Chorus with Orchestra
About 100 Performers
2 Chorus .....Festgesang .....Mendelssohn
(English words—Hark the Herald Angels Sing)
With Brass Wind Accompaniment.
Honorary Conductor—Lieut-Col MARTIN.
Tickets can be obtained at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.
Reserved Seats, Rs. 3. Admittance, Rs. 2.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

8TH ANNUAL ATHLETIC AND SPORTING MEETING.

INTENDING competitors are reminded that entries for all events close at the Gymkhana on SATURDAY, 1st October.

II.—Ponies and Gharries are not holding current W. I. T. C. and polo certificates will be measured by the Committee at the Gymkhana at 7 a.m., on Monday, 3rd Oct.

III.—For events Nos. 4, 5, 6 and 7 owners are particularly requested to send in to the Honorary Secretaries, the names at the sides of their horses or ponies and in events Nos. 6 and 7 their colours also.

C. CORBETT,
Joint Hon. Secretary, A. and S. Meeting.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

ALTERATIONS OF TRAINS ON THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.

ON and after SATURDAY, the first of October 1898, the timings of some of the Through and Local PASSENGER Trains on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway system will be altered.

For details see the published Time Tables and Notices exhibited at Stations, and also the Company's Coaching Guide dated the 1st of October 1898.

The Down and Up Kanhuipore, Nagpur, and South Mail Trains remain unaltered.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the 25th of September, 1898.

BOMBAY UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Underwriters' Association will be held in the Rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, Graham's Buildings, on THURSDAY, 6th October 1898, at 4 P.M., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Report of the out-going Committee for the year 1897-98.
2. To elect Members of the Committee for the year 1898-99.

And to transact any other business that may be brought forward.

By Order of the Committee,
C. J. MICHAEL,
Acting Secretary, pro. tem.

Bombay, 27th September, 1898.

NOTICE.

DR. H. J. DADYSETT, will be in attendance from 1st October 1898, at Church Gate Medical Hall near St. Thomas Cathedral, between the hours of 11 A.M. to 1 P.M. daily, except SUNDAYS, for INOCULATION of all persons wishing to avail themselves of Professor HAFFKINE'S treatment against PLAGUE.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
T. S. WEIR,
Executive Health Officer.

Public Health Department, 27th September, 1898.

NOTICE.

DR. H. N. SEERVAI, will be in attendance from 1st October 1898, at Girgaum at his own Dispensary between the hours of 2 to 4 P.M. daily, except SUNDAYS, for INOCULATION of all persons wishing to avail themselves of Professor HAFFKINE'S treatment against PLAGUE.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
T. S. WEIR,
Executive Health Officer.

Public Health Department, 27th September, 1898.

NOTICE.

DR. ISMAIL JAN MAHOMED will be in attendance from 30th instant at Falkland Road Dispensary between the hours of 5 and 6-30 P.M. daily, except SUNDAYS, for INOCULATION of all persons wishing to avail themselves of Professor HAFFKINE'S treatment against PLAGUE.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
T. S. WEIR,
Executive Health Officer.

Public Health Department, 27th September, 1898.

NOTICE.

DR. R. N. RANINA will be in attendance from the 1st October 1898 at French Road, Chaupati, between the hours of 3 and 4 P.M. daily, except SUNDAYS, for INOCULATION of all persons wishing to avail themselves of Professor HAFFKINE'S treatment against PLAGUE.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
T. S. WEIR,
Executive Health Officer.

Public Health Department, 27th September, 1898.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE

FEW NIGHTS ONLY.

COMMENCING TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, Sept. 29th.

Return Visit (after an absence of 7 years) of the Original

D'ARC'S MARIONETTES

Everything Bright, Fresh and Sparkling.
A Genuine 2 HOURS Entertainment.

POPULAR PRICES:—
Stalls Rs. 3, Circle Rs. 2, Pit Re. 1, Gallery 8 Annas.

Children Half Price to all Classes.

The Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of H. M.'s Forces Half Price to Circle and Pit.

Doors open at 8-30. Performance at 9-15. Carriages at 11-15.

PLAN AT SOUNDY'S, LD.

Grand Matinees Every SATURDAY At 4-15.
Special Terms to Schools.

E. C. CLITHEROW,
Director.

INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intermission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Acting Secretary.

SUN LIFE OFFICE.

LONDON,
ESTABLISHED 1810.

ANNUITIES IMMEDIATE AND DEFERRED
ENDOWMENTS, INVESTMENT POLICIES,

The fullest and latest information will be given regarding Assurances on application to

SAMUEL FITZE AND Co., Ld.,
Chief Agents.

65-67 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD CULTIVATORS CO.'S

BEEHIVE BRANDY.

This BRANDY is much approved in GREAT BRITAIN, AMERICA AND AUSTRALIA, and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.

APPLY EARLY!!!

A Beautifully Colored 14 × 10

PORTRAIT

OF

H. M. THE QUEEN-EMPRESS

will be given away GRATIS to every purchaser of a Bottle of any one of

JAMES WATSON & CO.'S

Glenlivet, Glenlivet × × ×, A 1 Club

WHISKEY

By all Wine Merchants.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, at 3 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms, the following:—

4 rolls cotton duck bolting.
2 bales each 60 pieces dark purple shirtings.
2 ,, 60 pieces orange shirtings.
110 doz. tweed caps.
40 ,, silk scarves.
32 ,, corsets.
2 cases 110 doz. under-shirts (cotton and lace.
By order of the concerned, and on account and risk of C.M. Tyeball & Co.—
45 kegs Epsom salts.
By order of the concerned—
300 gallons Fletcher Brother's pino-phenol.
Property of a gentleman—comprising glass-door cupboards, marble toilet tables, safe, commode, &c.

SALE OF PEPERILL DRILL, ARMY CLOTH, MULLS, JACONETS, &c.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, at 3 p.m., sell by Public Auction at their Sale Rooms, the following:—

By order of the concerned and on account and risk of Esmail Haji Mahomed—
56 bales peperill drill.
4 ,, army cloth.
On account and risk of Gordhundas Ruttonsey—
23 cases mull.
1 ,, jaconets.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the purchasers, and the balance to be paid and goods cleared away within three days from the day of sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Bombay, 28th Sept., 1898. Auctioneers.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT GRANT ROAD.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 28th September, 1898, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagees, Messrs. Lalljee Doongersey and Jadowjee Doongersey, trading under the name, style, and firm of Messrs. Doongersey Gangjee and Co., and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Mr. Ardesir Cursetjee Powvalla, by virtue of an indenture of mortgage and an agreement dated 5th April 1897, the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of land, containing by admeasurement 1,359 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue, along with the rest of the premises comprised in the indenture of lease of the 19th January, 1895, under old No. 12, new No. 1349, old Survey No. 181, and new Survey No. 6989, together with the messuage, tenement, or building standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward Nos. 2308 to 2315, Street Nos. 259-1 261-1, 263-1 and 265-1, all which premises are situate at Grant Road, at Bombay, in the registration subdistrict of Bombay, and are bounded on the east by the land now undemised to the Grant Road Methodist Episcopal Church, on the west by the property of Gopaldas Madhowdas, on the north by the property of the late Mr. Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit, and on the south partly by the property of Ruttonjee Bhicajee Karanjwalla and partly by the property of Temuljee Dhunjibhoy Mistry, and have been in the occupation of the tenants of the said mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Tyebjee, Dayabhoy Pakvasa, and Chandulal, solicitors, High Court, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 28th September, 1898.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

PRIZES! PRIZES! JUST ARRIVED.—We have now in Stock 5 large selection of Cabinet goods, suitable for prizes, &c., of every description. Cigar and Cigarette Cabinets, Monsoon Cigar Cases, Tantalus Frames for Scents or Spirits, cases of Games, &c., &c.—MARCKS & Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

MARZA WINE.—The New Brain and Nerve food to restore the vital forces. Contains Iron, Phosphorus, Coca, Pepsine. Rs. 3-4 per bottle.—Sole Agents, THOMSON AND TAYLOR, Bombay.

SINGER'S VIBRATING SHUTTLE MACHINE is the Machine of the day. The best for Family use with all the latest improvements. No cogs, most easy, and light-running, with self-setting needle. Apply The SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street Bombay.

WORTH NOTING.—BLUE SERGE SUITS from Rs. 35, cut and finish guaranteed. West End Styles. ASQUITH & LORD, Apollo Street.

DINNER SETS! DINNER SETS!! Fresh stock of our Russel and Belgrave Patterns to hand. Intending purchasers apply early to save disappointment. SHROFF BROTHERS, Fort, Bombay.

£2,000,000. Proposals were received by the STANDARD in 1897 and Policies for over £1,800,000 were issued. Apply STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay.

JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld.—IVORY BILLIARD BALLS, to be satisfactory, should be bought at this season of the year during the monsoons: they are more reliable and more lasting. Price List post free.

N. B. DANTRA and Co.'s PURE SUPERIOR TEAS.—Rose Orange Pekoe Re. 1-12, Golden Orange Pekoe Re. 1-8, Flowery Orange Pekoe Re. 1-4, Orange Pekoe Re. 1, Pekoe ans. 14. Pekoe Souchong ans 12 and Souchong ans 10 per lb. A trial earnestly solicited. N. B. DANTRA and CO., Tea Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED, a CLERK for office work, EURASIAN or PARSEE preferred. Good handwriting indispensable. Apply "W. X.," care of this Paper.

CAMPHOR COUGH BALSAM.—As a preventive and curative agent in all cases of Cough, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Chronic Catarrh and all other throat and chest affections.—D. FERNANDES & Co., Family and Operative Chemists, Fort.

PHOSPHOSIO Dial Watches, Keyless, which can be seen in the dark in Real Nickel Silver cases, Rs. 25, and Silver cases Rs. 35, Guaranteed 5 years.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

RIPON HOTEL, MAHABLESHWAR.—Found it very clean and very comfortable. Food ex[illegible] and nicely served. Xmas dinner especially was particularly good.—Manager doing all in his power to render their stay most thoroughly enjoyable.—Geo. PO—ND Major."

MATHERAN—GRANVILLE HOTEL—a first class European Hotel RE-OPENS about 1st October. Also TO BE LET a commodious and splendidly situated BUNGALOW, "Aramitta Lodge."

MATHERAN.—RUGBY HOTEL, Matheran, will RE-OPEN on 1st October next. It is the most comfortable, commodious and best situated HOTEL in Matheran. Several detached Bungalows, suitable for Families, are available. Rooms are bright, airy and commodious. All Home comforts provided. Apply to PROPRIETORS, at Poona Hotel, Poona.

ENLARGEMENTS—RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Photographers by Royal Warrant to Her Imperial Majesty the Queen-Empress of India, are prepared to undertake orders for making Bromide Permanent Enlargements from any size of Photograph however old and faded to life size. Most artistically and highly finished in Black and White or Water Colours. Prices and full particulars on application to the MANAGER, Art Photographic Salon, Bombay.

FOR SALE, as a going concern, a SMALL and PROFITABLE BUSINESS, which has no opposition, and is capable of great extension. For price and particulars apply to "B," care of this Paper.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 51, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

ANTHONY NOBAY and Co.—Engravers on Wood and Metal, and Rubber Stamp Manufacturers; 20, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 4-12-3, per case, in Bombay, and by Mr. J. C. Bhus, at Rs. 4-12-2, per case, at Bandra.

VOICE from Madras, C. Green, Esq., Retired Sale Officer and Secy. to Rajah Venugopala Bahadur, writes on 19th May, 1898:—I suffered with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendance, but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. ..... Batliwalla and Co.'s Cholera Is as effective in Cholera, as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co.'s Cholera are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

TO LET, a HOUSE, at Mahaluxmi, near the Temple, containing Four Halls, 14 Rooms and a Stable. Apply to the ADMINISTRATOR-GENERAL, Bombay.

LANAULI—TO LET, Large two-Storied BUNGALOW, eight rooms, with five acres attached, during October and November, or up to Christmas. Apply "L. M.," care of this Paper.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. PRICE. Rs. 1-8, Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

MARZA WINE.—The latest, only scientific, and only palatable IRON and COCA WINE. For Anæmia, Weakness, Nervous and Mental Debility. Rs. 3-4 per bottle.—THOMSON & TAYLOR, Sole Agents, Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3; to Subscribers in Bombay. Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady trained under well-known masters—has had much experience in voice production. Apply "ARIA," care of Messrs. Rose and Co., Rampart Row.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive. Contains valuable information. Revised and corrected up to date. Price, Rs. 5 with postage, Rs. 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

EUROPEAN, for many years in Merchant and Shipowner's firm, is OPEN to EMPLOYMENT in similar office, or any position of trust.—Apply "M." care of this Paper.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

RECEIVED the famous Minstrel Organs with Pneumatic Levers and Suction Bellows. Expressly made to our order in London by Messrs. Murdoch and Co., with 2 Music Rolls and cases, Rs. 65.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c., Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

CHOCOLAT MENIER.

THE BEST AND ONLY ORIGINAL.

SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE DEALERS.

Beware of Spurious Imitations which are often substituted.

WIESBADEN, GERMANY.

PENSION VILLA FRANK,
ABEGGSTRASSE, 3.

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS excellent Table, Bath, thermal and other Hot Springs in its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus, moderate Prices. Arrangements made with families, for summer or Winter season.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper Plate Printing and Lithographing undertaken. Estimates supplied. TENDERS, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that if any persons have any COMPLAINTS or GRIEVANCES about PLAGUE administration they should promptly bring them to the notice of the DISTRICT PLAGUE OFFICER of the District concerned.

J. H. DUBOULAY,
Deputy Commissioner, Plague Operations.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 23rd September, 1898.

MADRAS RACES.

JANUARY MEETING, 1899.

OWNERS are reminded that the FIRST ENTRANCES for the January Meeting to be held at Guindy on the 21st, 24th, 28th and 31st January, 1899, CLOSE on SATURDAY, the 1st October, 1898. Special attention is drawn to General conditions II and last para. of III.

For Programmes and other particulars apply to the Honorary Secretary, Madras Race Club, Madras Club.

E. H. HAZELTON, VET.-CAPT.,
Honorary Secretary.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

DEPOSITS of Sums of Rs. 500 and upwards are received at special rates for short periods.

PRUDENTIAL DEPOSITS of Rs. 10 a month and upwards carrying 5 per cent. compound interest, afford a safe and profitable means of investing small savings.

STERLING DEPOSITS offer special advantages to firms or individuals wishing to make provision for sterling remittances in advance.

C. BERESFORD,
Manager.

Bombay Branch.

NOTICE.

IN ADDITION to our Girgaum Veterinary Stables, we have opened a Commission and Livery Stable at 223, Bellasis Road, Byculla, the premises lately occupied by Messrs. Ahmed Mahomed Mishari and Co.

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

Girgaum and Byculla, 1st August, 1898.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TEAKWOOD BOARDS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, 28th September, 1898, for the supply of:—

110 TONS OF 1 INCH TEAKWOOD BOARDS.

2. Tenders must be made on the Company's form which can be obtained from the undersigned, together with specifications and particulars of delivery.

3. Any appearing in the Tenders, but separately, Rs. 1,000 must be sent in as security for the due fulfilment of Contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 12th September, 1898.

THE INDIAN COTTON COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Indian Cotton Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Nos. 7 and 9, Church Gate Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of September, 1898, at 3-30 P.M., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts of the Company up to 30th June, 1898.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the room of the Director who retires by rotation but who is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOK of the Company will be CLOSED from 21st September to 5th October, 1898, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
GADDUM & CO.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 8th September, 1898.

THE NEW BERAR COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the New Berar Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Nos. 7 and 9, Church Gate Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th September, at 3 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts up to 30th June, 1898.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the room of the Director who retires by rotation but is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 21st September to 5th October, 1898, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
GADDUM & CO.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 18th September, 1898.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TENDERS are invited and will be received up to MONDAY, the 24th October, 1898, for the supply of MINERAL OIL for LUBRICATING PURPOSES, required during the year commencing from 1st January, 1899.

2. Tenders must be submitted on printed forms of Tenderer's schedule, which can be obtained from the Storekeeper, Hubli.

3. The Company's specification and conditions under which the contract will be let is attached to each form of Tenderer's schedule. Any further information required can be obtained from the Storekeeper, Hubli.

4. Tenders should be addressed to the Agent, S. M. Railway, Dharwar, in sealed covers superscribed "Tenders for Mineral Oil."

5. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

J. BURN MURDOCH, Major, R. E.,
Agent.

Agent's Office, Dharwar, 20th September, 1898.

BURN AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

ISSUE OF ADDITIONAL CAPITAL.

THE COMPANY was formed in 1895 to acquire and carry on as from 1st January, 1895, as a going concern the old established business of Burn and Co., Calcutta, Railway and Public Works Contractors, Engineers, etc., etc., and Proprietors of Pottery Works at Ranegunge and Jubbulpore, with a Share Capital of Rs. 18,00,000

Consisting of 7 per cent. Preference Shares.....Rs. 6,00,000
Ordinary Shares (issued to vendors) ..... ,, 12,00,000
Rs. 18,00,000

To which must be added an issue of Debenture at 6 per cent. for ..... Rs. 15,00,000
Rs. 33,00,000

From the date of acquisition to 30th April, 1898, the profits have been as shewn hereunder viz:—

From 1st January 1895, to 30th April 1895 (16 months) ..... Rs. 6,52,253
From 1st May 1895, to 30th April 1897 ..... ,, 3,94,769
From 1st May 1897, to 30th April 1898 ..... ,, 3,81,205

and after paying interest on Debentures and Dividends on Preference and Ordinary Shares, the Company has been able to put aside to Reserve Fund Rs. 7,00,000 and to Debenture Sinking Fund Rs. 1,42,500.

These figures denote the position and strength of the Company, the condition of the money market during the past three years notwithstanding, but in order to maintain that position, and at the same time to meet the requirements of an increasing business further capital is required.

The Directors have, therefore, determined to issue 7,000 Shares of Rs. 100 each in the increased capital of the Company created by the resolution of the Company passed on the 14th day of April 1898 (a copy of which can be seen at the Registered Office No. 7, Hastings Street) as Preference Shares in accordance with the terms expressed in such resolution and carrying a cumulative preferential dividend of 7 per cent. per annum.

Those shareholders whose names are on the Company's Books on 30th September, 1898, will be entitled to one new share at par for each share then held and the public are invited to tender for what remain available, in the annexed form, copies of which can be obtained from the Company's Solicitors, Messrs. Orr Robertson and Burton, Calcutta, The National Bank of India, Limited, Calcutta, The Alliance Bank of Simla, Limited, Calcutta, or from the undersigned.

Applications will be received by the undersigned from this date, to noon on FRIDAY, the 30th September 1898, and must be accompanied by a sum equal to 10 per cent. of the amount of the shares applied for; the balance will become due on acceptance of the tender and allotment of shares on 1st October, 1898.

If after the acceptance of any application the number of shares allotted is not fully taken up, the deposit made in connection therewith will be forfeited.

No application below par will be considered.

BURN & Co.,
Managing Agents.

7, Hastings Street, Calcutta, 17th Sept., 1898.

LETTER OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To
The Managing Agents,
Messrs. BURN & Co., Ld.,
Calcutta.

Dear Sirs,—I beg to apply for ..... new 7 per cent. cumulative preference shares in the above Company created by the resolution passed on the 14th day of April, 1898, at Rs.....per share, and I enclose herewith a remittance for Rs.....being 10 per cent. on the amount of the number of shares applied for, and I undertake to pay the balance on receipt of an intimation of the acceptance of my application and to accept the shares in whole or in part in terms of the Company's Articles of Association.

Name in full .....
Address .....
Date .....
Signature .....

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL £562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum.
Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tamanarive.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on applications.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and forwarding Correspondence, contracting Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

W. LLEWELLYN,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ..... $ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... $ 90,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ..... $ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co.
Wm. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. HARVEY, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 37 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.)

EWEN CAMERON,
JOHN WALTER. } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES
LONDON HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.
RANGOON.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
COLOMBO.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.
HANKOW.
HIOGO.
ILOILO.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SAN FRANCISCO.
SHANGHAI.
SOURABAYA.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on terms which may be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.

At Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 51, Dalhousie Square, South Calcutta.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, (LIMITED.)

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

BRANCHES:—
London—R. King William Street, E.C.
H. A. HERBERT, Manager.
Bombay—C. E. BERESFORD, Manager.
Calcutta—REGD. MURRAY, Manager.
Rangoon—R. F. STRACHAN, Acting Manager.
Kurrachee—O. M. BARNES, Ag. Manager.
Rawulpindi—Murree—W. MOIR, Manager.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST ..... ,, 13,83,900

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED AS UNDER

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—For Home Remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received for 12 months at 5 per cent., per annum; for 9 months at 4½ per cent. per annum.

THE BANK will also at the HEAD OFFICE or any of its BRANCHES in India transfer sums for deposit in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

SPECIAL RATES are given for short periods during the busy season.

Monies are received into the BANK'S PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIES, AND CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

OPEN CREDITS AND LOANS are granted upon all marketable Securities, BILLS, PROMISSORY NOTES are discounted.

Investment Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange under Code with London Bankers.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

By Order of the Board,
C. R. BERESFORD,
Manager, Bombay Branch.

Bombay, 1st July, 1898.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND .....£ 20,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BAN

BANKS.

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....Fcs. 50,000,000 = £2,000,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.
CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.
BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers.
LONDON OFFICE: 46, Lombard Street, E. C.
WEST END BRANCH: 4, Cockspur Street, S. W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople Odessa, Moscow, Barcelona, Genoa, Smyrna, Port-Said, Odessa, Jaffa-Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the Indian and Foreign Towns.
Issues Letters of Credit.
Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.
Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.
Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Bullion, approved stock, shares, Bullion, and produce.
Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.
Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

O. BLUM,
Acting Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPIAL ..... „ 9,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... „ 6,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii Shanghai, and Hongkong.
BANKERS.—The LOND'N JOINT STOCK BANK The UNION BANK of LONDON, THE PARR'S BANK LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

T. KAWASHIMA,
Agent.
Hornby Road.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £250,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Karrachee Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 1 year at 5 per cent. interest, and for shorter periods, at rates to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

TO LET, for the ensuing COLD and HOT WEATHER:—
BLUE VALLEY HALL, Mahableswar.
TYABJEE LODGE, Mahableswar.
CHOWKHALI, Matheran.
RAHAT MANZIL, matheran.
Apply to—
BUDRUDIN TYABJI, Esq.,
Cumballa Hill, Bombay.

JAMES SMART,

ESTABLISHED 1820. TAILOR & OUTFITTER,

32, WALBROOK, LONDON, E. C.,

536 & 506, CALLE PIEDAD, BUENOS AYRES.

MENZI'S SPECTACLES.

MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST:—

Menzi's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	14
With Single temple Sides	70	34	16
Solders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks' and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs. 5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movillette" Frames, fitted with Menzi's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.
All the newest, prettiest in Frames always in Stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.
Our celebrated "VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups. Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globals. Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.

"91, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.
"Dear Sir,—I can say I have at experienc my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times as it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been so loosed, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"Rooth Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 28, 1893
"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospitals and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis; your Lozenge is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore I can truly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,
"A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P. and L.M. Edinburgh L.R.C.S. and L.M. Edinburgh

USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.

"IT IS NEARLY 80 YEARS AGO" since KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES were first made, and the sale is larger than ever, because they are unrivalled in the relief and cure of Winter Cough, Asthma, and Bronchitis; one alone gives relief.

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly Dividend.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. } 1 bon. }	1,200
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,410xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,150
Commercial Bank of India.	10,000 / 15,000	100	100 / 75	8 p.c.	97
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£6	all	3 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank...	40,000	£20	£20	9 pr. ct.	424
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	£12	all	£1-5s.	
National Bank of India.....	48,000	£25	£12½	8 pr. ct.	275
PRESS COMPANIES.					
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	Yearly 75	1,195
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kumpchee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	950
Bellary	187	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	2[illegible]
Bombay Nugger City Flour & Manfg. Co. Ld	550	250	250	2½	275
Bombay Coston Steam Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.....	1,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	95 1-2
Breach City Press Co., Ld	200	200	200	dvd Rs25	210
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvd Rs15	315
East India	350	1,000	1,000	100	1,2 0
English Press and Manfg...	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	80
Fort	150	2,500	500	25+50	775
French	200	500	500	dvd Rs35	501
Harvey and Sabapathy ...	650	650	650	dvd Rs30	761
Hospital Press Co., Ld.	780	100	100	dvd Rs10	125
Khansaum ...	250	450	450	Rs 60	40xd
Mahuva Press Co., Ld.	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	210
Mahomadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld. ...	300	500	500	53	70
Meramille	200	125	125	dvd Rs 4	70
Mofusil Co.	125	400	400	dvd Rs25	377 1-2
Munnar M.	100	250	a...	15	23
New Borar	500	500	500	dvd Rs45	570
New Indian	1,000	125	125	dvd 10½	135
Prince of Wales.	150	600	0	20	600xd
Sahapathy (Bellary)	600	600	7	0	370
Sassoon	200	500	500	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co. Ld.	100	1,000	1,000	20%	2,150
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	490
Surat Woollen Mills	200	250	250	Nil.	75
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	37	200	all	12	200xd
Volkart	—	600,		d d	ds
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.				Hal yearly	
Ahmedabad adv	700	1,000	000	Nil	
Ahmere	1,50	1,000	all	20	392 1-2
Anglo-Indian ...	1,315		0	Nil	3
Asiaticated S. & M. Co. Ld	512	1,000	1,000	60	1,00
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	871	60	all	9 per ct	
Bombay Unit ed	90	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.4	500
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co. ..	90	500	50	dvd Rs.25	515
Bombay Nationals Manfg. Co., Ld.....	500	1,000	1,00	...	690
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,00	dvd Rs.5	525
Bombay Woollen Manfg. Co. Ld.....	650	1,000	1,000	10 per ct.	1,200xd
Central India ...	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs.45	1,185
China Mills Co. Ld.	80	1,000	1,00	dvd Rs.5	670
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,00	dvd Rs.5	820
Coimbatore S and W	6,000	100	10	8 pr ct	12
Connaught Mills	500	500	50	2	600xd
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	Nil	460
Ghoria Mills ...	800	1,000	1,00	dv Rs.30	500
Gurrimbnoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.5	780
David Mill	1,100	500	500	dvd Rs.25	430
Dhanlia manufg and Pressing Co., Ld.....	400	250	all	dvd Rs.20	290
Dhan Mills.....	1,000	1,000	1,00	NR	357
Empress	2,100	500	50	dvd 40	450
Framjee Petit..	1,250	1,000	1,00	dvd Rs.2	600
Hindusan	875	1,000	1,00	Nil	450
Hingunghan Mills	700	500	500	40	630
Howard and Hullocombe ...	1,000	500	50	25	615
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,00	50	1,110
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,00	dvd Rs35	1,10
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvd Rs.15	340
Indian Manfg..	90	1,000	1,000	dvd 35	700
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld ...	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	775
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	545
Jafer Alli	600	500	500	dvd Rs.20	2[illegible]
Jamshedji Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvd Rs.74	185
Jewraj Balloo..	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	705
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.....	843	1,000	1,000	20	405
Khandelshi ...	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs.30	790
Khangaum Manfg. Co. ...	400	250	250	65	340xd
Khatau Maokunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.25	595
Kohinoor	3,500	100	101	7 1-2	200
Leopold	446	1,000	1,000	30	675
Lord Reay Mfg Co.					
Lyall and Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	990
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.100	3,000
Mahalaxmee ...	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	250
Mahadeo Shet Mills (Sholapurga)	8,400	500	500	15 per ct.	...
Manockjee Petit	4,00	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 75	2,222 1-2
Mohanlal K. Parekh G & Mfg Co. Ld., Amraoti	...	...	...	...	...
Muncipal	5,00	250	...	dvd Rs. 5	
Morarji Goculdas	1,05	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.60	1,7
Myeroo & M. Co., Ld	4,00	250	250	dv Rs.15	
Madura Mills...	7,778	100	100	Nil	
National	500	1,000	1,00	Nil	pa 525
New great Western	1,400	1,000	1,000	20	300
Oriental	5,72	625	625	dvd Rs.20	135
Presidency Mills Co. (Ld.	741	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs10	1,075
Queen Mills ...	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	670
Rajoo Mills ...	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.20	10.0
Saraswati Mills	1,250	500	500	Nil	500
Sassoon	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs5	650
Soonderjee Mills	500	1,000	1,00	dvd Rs40	1 0 0
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	prfd Rs50	80
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	210
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	25	dv Rs.12½	290
Spring Mills, Ld.	1,200	250	250	Rs.50	220
Standard Mills Co.	1,800	500	500	15	210
Star of India ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	dvd Rs20	580
Swadeshi and Alliance	3,000	500	5 0	dvd Rs.15	400
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.....	500	1,000	1,000	40	372
United Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 12	430
Vaishnaker Lakhmidas Khimjee Cotton Co. Ld....	900	500	500	dvd Rs40	400xd
Victoria Mills...	650	1,00	1,00	Nil	240
Western India.	1,500	1,00	1,00	dvd Rs.5	435
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co. Ld.	40	250	all	1vt Rs	250
Wadia Mills ...	1,600	1,000	1,000	...	...
MISCELLANEOUS.				Half yearly	
Alcock Ashdowa	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs 5	145
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	5[illegible]
Bahamani Pile ...	6,000	100	100	12 pr ct	1:5
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation...	1,000	3,500	1,500	80	1,900
Do. New Issue.	500	375	62.	7.	1,275
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 2	60
Bombay Land and Building Co, Ld.	400	500	500	5-pr. ct	50
Bombay Flour Mills.....	,000	500	500	50	1,010
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5-pr ct.	200
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills...	1,500	100	200	dvd Rs10	215
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.....	2, 0	250	250	9 p 16	320
Empireof India Life A. Co., Ld.	2, 0	50	50	...	55
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn ...	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	18
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	190xd
Kamp & Co. ...	4,000	200	175	21	355xd
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	500	35	181
Larora & Co. Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	140
Lapier Hotels..	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	25
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	90
Orient Govt Security Life Insurance ...	5,000	200	0	12 pr. ct.	114
Phillips & Co. Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs 6	70
Port Canning Co.	2, 000	100	1,000	dvd Rs25	4 5
Soondy & Co.	2 100	100		5	70
Thacker & Co.	2 500	500		0	1,000 cd
Thacker & Co.	2 500	100			140
Telephone Co...	8 500	200		dvdRs 12	24

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 50m. Sun sets, 5h. 51m. High water 9-50m., 10-21s. Low water, 3-30m. 4-8s.
Forth Criminal Sessions, 11 a.m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p.m.
Lukhmidas Khimjee Spinning and Weaving Company. Church Gate Street, 3 p.m.
Mahuva Manufacturing Company, Dalal Street, 2 p.m.
New Borar Company, Church Gate Street, 3 p.m.
Indian Cotton Company, Church Gate Street, 3-30 p.m.
Examination of Articled Clerks, High Court.
Gymkhana Sports, 4-45 p.m.
Anthropological Society of Bombay, 5-30 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore, Hong Kong and Japan per extra Peshawar will be closed at the General Post Office at 6 p.m. to-day.

THE LATE DASTUR DR. JAMASPJEE.—Out of respect to the memory of the late Dastur Dr. Jamaspjee Minocharjee, several Parsee Institutions were closed yesterday, among them being the J. N. Petit Parsee Orphanage.

THEFT OF CURRENCY NOTES.—Pallonji Pestonji, a Parsee, has reported to the police that during his absence from home on Monday afternoon a drawer of a cupboard was forced open and four currency notes for Rs. 50 each were abstracted therefrom.

COLLISION AT THE COOPERAGE.—About half-past 6 o'clock on Monday evening a carriage belonging to Mr. Justice Candy collided with a carriage belonging to Mr. D. Bhicaji Wadia near the Bandstand, the accident resulting in slight damage to both the carriages.

THE ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.—At the usual monthly meeting of the Anthropological Society of Bombay, to be held in the Royal Asiatic Society's Rooms, Town Hall, at 5-30 p.m. today, the following paper will be read:—"Ethnographical Notes on Various Castes in the Broach Collectorate," received from the Collector of Broach.

A MARWARI SHROFF ROBBED.—Jairoop Futah, a Marwaree shroff, having his place of business at Chira Bazaar, and residing in a room above the shop, left the shop at 1 o'clock on Monday morning and went upstairs to have his food. When he returned to the shop shortly after, he discovered his wooden box, containing gold and silver ornaments and cash of the aggregate value of Rs. 147, had been stolen.

DEPARTURE OF THE BISHOP OF DAMAUN.—There was a large gathering yesterday morning, at the Ballard Pier, of about eighty priests, headed by the Very Revd Canon Faria, who has been appointed to act for the Bishop of Damaun, besides a large number of ladies and gentlemen to see his Lordship the Bishop of Damaun off. The Bishop shook hands with those present. Three cheers were given as his Lordship stepped into the launch to proceed to the s. s. Salazie, which weighed anchor at 12 o'clock. Mr. J M Da Silva accompanied his Lordship.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A LAD.—An inquiry was held yesterday at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital by Mr. Turner, the Corner, regarding the death of Chatoo Mahomed, aged 4 years, employed with one Osman Kalso, a tea-shopkeeper at Falkland Road, and residing in his master's premises. About a fortnight ago deceased was returning to the shop with his master's meals when he accidently trod on a nail, sustaining a punctured wound on the sole of the left foot. Chatoo continued to attend to his work for two days, when he complained of lockjaw and was conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital. After admission the tetanic spasms increased in severity and he died on Monday. A verdict of accidental death was returned by the jury.

A DISHONEST POSTAL PEON.—Sucaram Dhondoo, a postman attached to the Sawrae Post Office, was entrusted with various sums of money, amounting to about Rs. 140, during the month of July last by Mahadeo Govind and fifteen other mill hands residing in the Sawrae district, to be sent to their relatives up-country by postal money orders. The complainants waited for the post office receipts for some time, but as they were not forthcoming, they went to the Post Master at Sawrae, and upon inquiry ascertained that the money had not been paid into the Post Office, and that the postman Succaram had taken ten days' leave for the purpose of going to Poona to see his daughter since 4th instant. The police inquiries, however, showed that Succaram did not go to Poona, and his whereabouts could not be ascertained. Further inquiries are in progress.

THEFT OF SUGAR.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sander-, later, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Constable Brewin charged Chanda Dewji with stealing eight pounds of sugar belonging to the soda water factory in the charge of the King's Own Shropshire Light Infantry, stationed at Colaba. Sergeant Major Tuddle, the officer in charge of the factory, deposed that for some time past systematic thefts of sugar were carried on in the factory and all attempts to detect them proved unsuccessful. On Monday last a police sepoy doing duty at Colaba saw the accused, who was employed as a shopkidar in the factory, selling sixteen pounds of fine sugar for ten annas, and on his questioning him about it the accused ran away. The sepoy followed and succeeded in arresting him. The magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

BATHING FATALITY.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry yesterday at Mombadavi Road touching the death of Bhowanse Jumnadas, aged twenty-eight years, residing at Jambli Street, with his brother Jugjiven, who is a turner employed in the New Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Mill. About 6 o'clock on Monday morning deceased left home telling his brother that he was going to the Mombadavi Tank to bath. He did not return home, and his brother, after waiting for him for about three hours, went in search of him. Jugjiven first went to search at Mombadavi Tank, where on the pavement on the eastern side were found lying deceased's clothes. Jugjiven became suspicious and brought the police to the spot. A diver was sent in, but he could not find the body of the deceased. The tank was then dragged, with the result that the body of the deceased was recovered, life being extinct. There were no marks of violence on the body. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

AN UNSUCCESSFUL MUNICIPAL PROSECUTION.—At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday afternoon, Mr. Damodardas Tandias appeared before Mr. Wilkin, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, to answer a summons taken out against him by the Municipality for not complying with the terms of a notice, calling upon him to fill in a well on his premises at Parel Road. Mr. Coughton appeared for the defence. Mr. Roughton stated that the prosecution was time-barred in as much as the notice was dated 22nd November last, and allowed only one month for completion of the work, while the proceedings before the Magistrate were instituted on the 30th August last. Under section 514 of the Municipal Act a prosecution must be instituted within three months of the commission of the offence, and hence the latest time for proceeding before the Magistrate must be the 22nd March, and not the 30th August. Under the circumstances, Mr. Roughton contended, the prosecution must fail. The District Inspector of the Health Department, who represented the Municipality said, that the time had been extended for the completion of the work. The Magistrate in disposing of the case remarked, that if there was any offence it was complete at the date of the expiration of the the time named in the notice and that being so, there could be no reply to Mr. Roughton's contention. The summons was accordingly dismissed.

DIVINE SERVICE.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.
Wednesday, September 28.
Eve of Saint Michael and All Angels.
6 p.m.—Evensong, Choral—Hymns 423 and 223. Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis—Chants
Thursday, September 29.
Saint Michael and All Angels
7 15 a.m.—Holy Communion, Choral—Merbecke in F Hymns 423 and 297

SAINT PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.
Festival of St Michael and All Angels
Wednesday, 8 p.m.—Choral Evensong. Preacher, Rev W E Jenner
Thursday, 7 a.m.—Choral Eucharist

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA
Festival of Saint Michael and All Angels
Thursday, September 29
7 a.m.—Mattins
7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion
5 p.m.—Evensong

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, ESPLANADE
Near School of Art
Festival of Saint Michael and All Angels
Thursday, September 29
8 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1 1-2d. per bottle.

CRICKET AT MHOW.

A VERY Interesting cricket match was played on the Mhow Gymkhana ground on Thursday, between the Mhow Gymkhana and the Indore C. C. and resulted in a win for the former by 22 runs on the first innings. At the drawing of stumps Mhow had a lead of 116 runs and nine wickets to fall. In the first innings for Mhow, the dashing play of Lt. Macdonald with his good strokes was very much admired but just as he was beginning to get formidable he was unfortunately run out. His 30 in the second innings was a faultless exhibition of good cricket. Mr. Thompsons, score of 42 was very good, though he gave a chance one in the beginning of the game. For Indore Mr. Waterfield's 37 and Kanahya Lal's 23 were very timely and good. Capt. Newnham, the genial Cantonment Magistrate, the demon bowler of old fame, was capital at both bowling and batting: His 53, not out, in the second innings was excellent, comprising as it did a six, seven fours, two threes, four twos, and the rest singles. His average in bowling showed 6 wickets for 39 runs. Appended are the individual scores:—

MHOW GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
H Macdonald, run out	23	c K Lal b Narayen	30
W H White, c Narayen, b Bhagwan	13		
Capt A Newnham, b Bhagwandin	0	not out	53
A Thomson, b Bhagwandin	42		
Sergt Spicer, b Narayen	5		
Capt A S Orr, lb w, b Narayen	17		
G T Scott, lb w, b Gokal	4		
Capt J F B Anderson, b Narayen	0		
J J Fox, b Hussain	0		
C Q Scott, b Hussain	0		
Green, not out	0		
Extras	20	Extras	11
Total	131	Total for 1 wicket	94

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B	R	M	W
Ulam Narayen	71	32	3	3
Gokal	46	31	1	1
Bhagwandin	55	23	3	2
Gajanand	45	18	5	1
Mr Jardine	10	8	0	0
Hussain	15	0	3	2

INDORE C C.

Cholmondely, b Newnham	0
Kanhya Lal, b Newnham	23
Altaf Hussain, b Spicer	1
Jardine, b White	1
Waterfield, b Newnham	37
Gajanand, c Green b White	0
Gokal, b Newnham	14
Capt Daoot, b Newnham	2
A E Ruddick, b White	2
Bhagwandin, c Scott, b Newnham	4
Ulam Naryan, not out	13
Extras	5
Total	119

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B	R	M	W
Capt Newnham	97	39	3	6
Sergt Spicer	60	12	5	1
Mr White	80	43	4	3

CRICKET,

HINDOO GYMKHANA vs. JOHN BRIGHT C. C.

A MATCH was played between the above teams which ended in an easy win for the Brights by 67 runs. The Brights winning the toss went in first. Sastri and Mody playing well carried the score rapidly and the first wicket fell for twenty-five. The whole eleven were out for 105. Gagrat and Mody contributed 14 each. Coachman played a magnificent game carring out his bat for 35. The Hindoos in their turn scored but 38 runs in all. None of them made a stand against the remarkable trundling of Kaikobad, Mistry and Maneck Doctor. The former captured five wickets for nine runs, performing a "Hat-trick" while the latter took the same number of wickets for 21 runs. The Hindoos, who had a follow on however played a much better game in the second innings. L. Bhandare and Masoorker scored 18 each and Mamoo carried out his bat for 30.

MR. KERKAR'S ELEVEN vs. YOUNG HINDOOS.

An interesting cricket match was played on the Esplanade on Sunday the 25th instant between the above teams in which the former won by 16 runs. Mr. K. R. Jayakar Played steadily and carried his bat for 34 runs (not out). Mr. Kerkar made a very good service with the leather and brought credit to his Eleven by taking 7 wickets for 23 runs. Mr. Bhoor played nicely and scored 17 runs to his credit. The following are the scores:—

MR KERKAR'S ELEVEN.

Devrukar A S, c Talpade W, b Parole	1
Kerkar A R, b Parole	14
Kirtikar K ..., c Bhoor, b Talpade W	3
Jayaker K R, not out	34
Bhandarker B S, run out	3
Sukhankar H, c Parole, b Parole	2
Davekar, run out	7
Pal S ..., b Talpade W	5
Sticker, run out	0
Desai S D, c Kirtekar W, b Talpade W	0
Sanker	14
Extras	12
Total	97

YOUNG HINDOOS.

Talpade V B, c Devrukar, b Dabokar	13
Talpade W B, b Kerkar	2
Parole K B, c Devrukar, b Kerkar	0
Kirtikar W B, c Sukhankar, b Kerkar	2
Kirtikar V H, c Devkar, b Kerkar	1
Bhoor K R, b Kerkar	17
Jathar S M, c Kerkar, b Jayakar	12
Soparker, c Jayaker, b Kerkar	11
Divecha, c Kerkar, b Jayaker	0
Ajnykya S, c Kerkar, b Kerkar	11
Lilaihar, not out	0
Extras	12
Total	81

INDO PORTUGUESE C. C. VS. B. I. S. N. CO.

A cricket match was played on the 24th inst. between the I. P. C. C. and B. I. S. N. resulting in a win for the Indo Portuguese by 27 runs, the former making 91 and the latter 39 runs. Messrs H. Rix (11) and Kharas (11) were the only ones for the B. I. to enter into double figures, the rest all falling an easy prey to the slow bowling of Mr. M. Dimello who took 7 wickets for 15 runs.

When the Indo Portuguese opened their innings, it appeared that Messrs M. Dimello and P. Andrades, who were the first to take the defensive, would between them do the bulk of the total number of runs required to win; but when these batsmen were out for 12 runs each, a rot set in among the others which was only checked in its fatal progress by Messrs. L. Emmanuel (13) and J. M. Noronha (7 not out), the tail end of the Indo Portuguese eleven, Messrs. Chinoy and Hormasjee bowled well, the former taking 6 wickets for 25 runs, and the latter 3 for 16. The following are the scores:—

BISN COCC

H Rix b Gonsalves	11
Macdonald b Gonsalves	3
J Hemmingway b Mello	0
Chinoy st azh D'Mello	0
D Dinshaw c Feixra b D Mello	3
Hormasji c b D Mello	5
G Williams b D Mello	3
Jhangir b Rodrigues	0
Kharas Not out	11
C Gibbons b D Mello	0
Framjee c Gonsalves b D Mello	0
Extras	3
Total	39

INDO PORTUGUESE C C

M O Mello b Chinoy	12
P Andrade b Chinoy	12
A D Silva c Williams b Chinoy	0
P Lopes b Chinoy	3
S D Silva c Dinshaw b Hemmingway	0
J Rodrigues c Hemmingway b

NOTICE.

LETTERS, PARCELS and TELEGRAMS for HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR, A. M. T. JACKSON, Esq., Private Secretary, and Captain J. B. T. LEVETT, A.D.C., which cannot be DELIVERED at GOVERNMENT HOUSE, GANESHKHIND, by 11 p.m., on 30th September, 1898, should be ADDRESSED to the SECRETARIAT, BOMBAY, until 9 p.m., 3rd October, 1898, and thereafter addressed to "GOVERNOR'S CAMP" until 15th idem, when they should again be addressed to the Secretariat, Bombay, pending further notice.

J. J. HEATON,

Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor.

Ganeshkhind, 20th September, 1898.

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ORANGE PEKOE No. I ..... "	0 15
Do. No. II ..... "	0 14
Do. No. III ..... "	0 12
PEOPLE'S MIXTURE ..... "	0 12
PEKOE DUST ..... "	0 10
PEKOE SOUCHONG ..... "	0 8

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THE Editorial and Advertising Offices of the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* have been REMOVED to No. 29, CHURCHGATE STREET, (formerly "Times of India" Offices).

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, SEPT.

CONSOLS were unchanged in price in London yesterday, at 109 3-4 French Rentes remained at 102 1-4, and Paris Exchange on London at 25·29 1-2 fcs. Indian Sterling Loan declined 1-2 per cent, to 113 1-2, and Rupee Securities 1 16 per cent. to £63 1-2. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight was unaltered at 1s. 3 3-4d. Discount on Short London Bills at 3 months' sight was quoted at 2 7-8 per cent, and on 6 months' sight Indian Bank Bills at 3 per cent. Bar Silver was unchanged in value at 28 3-16d. per oz.; and in New York the metal was 1-4 cent lower, at 60 7-8 cents per oz, while damand Exchange on London was 1-4 cent higher, at 4·84 dollars. For Braziers' Copper £59-10s was quoted, and for Yellow Metal, 5 3-16.

The quotation for Guzerat Yellow Rapeseed was 38s per 416 lbs. September October shipment, to Dunkirk, sellers via the Canal, market dull; for Cawnpore Yellow Rapeseed, 36-1-2s per 416 lb. September October shipment, to Antwerp, sellers via the Canal, in a dull market Brown Rapeseed, 34-3-4s per 416 lb., same shipment to Hamburg, sellers via the Canal, tone of the market dull; Linseed, 37-1-4s per 416 lb., October November Shipment, to Hamburg, business done via the Canal, market firmer in tone

At closing last evening the Liverpool cotton Market was quiet, Surats dull, Arrivals quite but steady. Spot Mid-American declined 1-32d. to 3 1 8d. per lb.; and American Arrivals were lower to a like extent, at 36-64 and 2 11-64d. per lb, for September and January-February deliveries, respectively. The day's sales were 10,000 bales, and the Imports 1,000 bales. The Manchester Market closed quiet.

Ready Mid.-Uplands declined 1-8 cent in New York, to 5 5-16 cents per lb.; December Futures 4 points, to 5-22 cents, and March 5 points, to 5-35 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 58,000 bales.

Locally, the Cotton market has been quiet to-day, and there has been no further change in prices. Shippers bought 200 bales Compta, at Rs. 141 per candy, and 100 Bengal at Rs. 133. The mills purpurchased 400 bales Karanga, at Rs. 124: 200 Oomrammattee, at Rs. 127; 400 Surat, at Rs. 145; 100 Julgaum, at Rs. 127; 200 Bhownugger, at Rs. 133

WHEAT continues a very quiet market. For White Delhi, April-May delivery, Rs. 4-99 per cent. is quoted.

SEEDS are also quiet, with prices unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	481 bales.
Wheat	2,631 cwts.
Linseed	9,535 "
Rapeseed	8,218 "
Gingellyseed	2,625 "
Poppyseed	3,438 "
Castorseed	6,625 "
Rice	2,285 "

EXCHANGE.—The market has to-day again been quiet but steady at 1s. 3 7-8d. for Bank Telegraph and Demand, and 1s 4 1-16d. for three months' sight credits merchants, Bills continued scarce; and the enquiry for Bank Paper was limited. Rates remained steady throughout the day, and closed at the following level:—

	Per rupee.
Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 23-32 d.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 23-32 d.
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 4 1-16d.
FRANCS	109 1-2d.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is steady at 94 7-8 for both cash and the settlement, for 3 1-2 per Cents, with 85 for Three.

SHARES.—There been a downward movement in prices to-day, as disclosed by our revised list-

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 12th September, 1898, as compared with the Statement of 6th September, 1898:—

LIABILITIES.	Sept. 6. Rs.	A.	P.	Sept. 12. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	88,50,000	0	0	88,50,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	2,01,46,956	0	9	1,93,97,655	7	5
Other Deposits, &c.	5,0..83,725	12	8	5,14,64,643	0	6
Bank Post Bills, &c.	2,01,0 6	4	3	1,84,352	8	9
Sundries	24,31,388	8	5	24,87,483	4	10
	Rs. 10,22,14,096	10	1	10,9c,84,133	5	6

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	53,30,734	0	0	53 64 720	0	0
Other authorised Investments.	71,18,374	0	0	71,18,374	0	0
Loans on Govt. and other Authorised Securities	1 70,61,987	10	11	1,85,23,884	14	2
Accounts of Credit do.	2,11,19,263	14	3	2,06,15,501	3	5
Bills Discounted, &c.	1,7 ,62 949	11	3	1,77,19 763	9	10
Balances with other Banks	4 89,642	15	11	8,15,9 2	15	9
Bullion	1,390	14	0	1,390	14	0
Dead Stock	13,16,161	4	0	13,13,238	15	5
Stamps	9 221	8	3	8 909	5	0
Sundries	16,04,107	2	8	15 14,730	7	6
Cash, &c., at Head Office	1,44,08,577	7	9	1,20,34,,900	7	6
Do. at Branches	1,63,91 801	1	1	1,73,58,388	9	7
	Rs. 10.22.14 0 6	10	1	10,23,84,133	5	6

The following is the Bank's Memorandum of Liabilities and Assets up to 12th September, 1898.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	10,66,963	Dec.
Do. at Branches	3,17,662	Inc.
Other Deposits	4,80,917	Inc.
Post Bills	17,674	Dec.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	31,986	Inc.
Loans	14,67,917	Inc.
Accounts of Credit	5,01,704	Dec.
Mercantile Bills	3,58,819	Inc.
Cash at Head Office	24,81,277	Dec.
Cash at Branches	9,66,587	Inc.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 23.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet, Surats dull.

Good Bhownuggur	2 22-32

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2½ per cent. Consols	109 3-4
3 per cent. Rentes	102 1-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	113 1-2
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	62 1-2
Bar Silver	28 3-16

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, SEPT. 20.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Matiana arrived here yesterday afternoon,

LIVERPOOL, SEPT. 21.

The City Line steamer City of Edinburgh left here for Bombay this morning.

PORT SAID, SEPT. 21.

The Hall Line steamer Branksome Hall left here yesterday morning.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 27th September, 1898.

1. There will be drill in the Riding School daily, for recruits (Tuesdays excepted) at 7 a.m. Plain Clothes.

T. W. CUFFE, Capt.,
Commanding.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN V. D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 28th September, 1898.

Government Resolution No 4222 dated 19th September 1898 is published for information Bo Vol Rifles—Captain and Quarter-Master James Pickard Cornforth resigns his appointment as Quarter Master and is transferred to the Supernumerary List.

By Order,

C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 23th September, 1898.

1. The following drills will take place this week:—

No. 1 Company Town Hall Compound.

To-day at 6·45 a.m. and at 8·45 p.m.—40-pr R M L Gun Drill and Laying.

No. 2 Company Nesbit Road Head-quarters

To-morrow at 8·45 p.m.—40-pr R M L Gun Drill.

2. The Signalling Class will parade in front of the High Court at 7 a.m. to-morrow, and at the Nesbit Road Head-quarters to-day after drill.

3. There will be a meeting of the Regimental Committee at the Fort Head-quarters on Monday next the 3rd October 1898, at 6-30 p.m.

By Order,

H. A. H. PAYNE, 2nd Lieut.,
Acting Adjutant, B. V. A.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

JAMASP ASA.—The *Gothamang* or third day ceremony in connection with the death of Dastur Dr Jamaspji Minocherji Jamasp Asa, M.A., Ph. D D C L Oxon, the High Priest of the Parsee of Bombay, Aden, and Punjab, will take place this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, at the Zarthosti Anjuman Atash-Behram, Charni Wadi.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BERCKEFELDT—September 18, at Cawnpore, the wife of Franz Von Berckefeldt, of a son.

PATERSON—September 23, at Kasauli, the wife of the Rev R McCheyne Paterson, Gujrat, Punjab, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

LANGHORNE—HASLETT—September 21, at Christ Church Kurseong, by the Rev W B Templeman, Henry J Langhorne, I W D, Assam, to Florence Juliet, daughter of William Haslett, Esq, District Superintendent of Police, Punjab (retired).

DEATHS.

ALLEN—September 22, at her brother's house in Secunderabad, Annie Margaret, daughter of the late Joseph Roscoe Allen, of Lentworth Hall, Lancaster.

SYNGE—September 18, at Holmwood, Dharmsala, Eugenia Elliot Synge, formerly an Honorary Missionary of the C E Z M S, of hydrophobia.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1898.

THE Commission of Jurists appointed by the Minister of Justice to consider the question of the revision of the Dreyfus case have been unable to come to a conclusion, being equally divided as to the existence of legal grounds for the revision. As the decision was thus left to the Brisson Cabinet, which is practically agreed that, in view of the new situation caused by the confession and suicide of the Chief of the Intelligence Department, a new trial of Dreyfus can alone satisfy public opinion that there has been no miscarriage of justice, the division of opinion amongst the Jurists was of no practical importance. But the existence of a very real if somewhat technical legal difficulty in the way of revision, may weigh with the Court of Cassation and decide the learned and punctilious Judges of that high tribunal to refuse to entertain the application to quash the proceedings of the Court Martial, and order a new trial. Article 443 of the Code specifies four cases in which revision can be claimed in a criminal or correctional matter, in which any Court has decided and pronounced sentence: (1) When after a condemnation for homicide, evidence is produced, calculated to throw doubt on the existence of the pretended victim of the homicide; (2) When, after condemnation for a crime or offence, a new verdict or judgment shall have condemned another accused of the same crime or offence, the two condemnations being irreconcilable, and proving that in one or other case the accused was innocent; (3) When one of the witnesses in the case shall have been, subsequently to the condemnation, prosecuted and convicted of giving false evidence against the accused; the witness so convicted to be ineligible as a witness in the new trial; (4) When, after a condemnation, a new fact is found or revealed, calculated to establish the innocence of the condemned—*de nature a etablir l'innocence du condamne*—The two first cases provided for by Article 443 have nothing in common with that now preoccupying the French public. The third appears to be more in point. Colonel Henry confessed to having in 1896 fabricated a document against Dreyfus, which M. Cavaignac, Minister of War, read to the Chamber of Deputies as the conclusive proof of the guilt of the ex-Captain, though it was written two years after the condemnation of that officer. Henry was a witness in the trial of 1894. He was not prosecuted or convicted of forging the document, having escaped these certain consequences of the forgery by suicide. It might be plausibly argued that the Dreyfus affair comes under the third case provided for by the Code. If that were so, the right of appeal belongs equally to the Minister of Justice, to the victim, ex-Captain Dreyfus, or to his legal representative, Madame Dreyfus. That lady, in a touching letter to the Minister of Justice, while referring to Colonel Henry's confession as destroying the "decisive proof" relied upon by the late Minister of War, "and with it, all the value of the documents and machinations with which that witness, engineering the condemnation of her husband, abused the good faith of the judges," asks the Minister to take action under section 4, he alone being competent to take action under it. In taking that course Madame Dreyfus was well advised, for a court of law cannot act on suppositions. Colonel Henry not having been prosecuted for the forgery and convicted, case 3 does not apply. The words of the Code require that the bearer of false evidence must have been prosecuted and convicted. An appeal based on the assumption that had Henry lived he would have been prosecuted and convicted was certain to be rejected. The Ministry of Justice had satisfied itself on that point so also had Madame Dreyfus and her friends.

The Commission of Jurists was not appointed by the Minister of War to assist him in this particular case. The Commission is a permanent body to advise the Minister on difficult questions of law. It is composed of three Judges taken by rotation annually from the civil side of the Court of Cassation, with three officials of the Ministry —, the Director of Criminal Offences and Pardons, the Director of Civil Affairs, and the Director of the Personnel of the Ministry. The senior of the three Judges—M. Petit—is President of the Commission and M. Coutourier, Director of Criminal Affairs, is the reporter. It will probably be found that the three members of the Commission in favour of the revision were the officials of the Ministry, and that the Judges of the Court held that case 4 does not apply. That would not mean that the Judges are Anti-Semites and the Directors, Dreyfussards. The officials of the Ministry would naturally desire to give effect to the wishes of the Cabinet, which wishes to satisfy the public demand for revision without in any way sharing the opinion that Dreyfus is innocent. The Judges in all probability take a strict view of the law and hold that there is no ground for appeal. The Minister of Justice can exercise no influence whatever on the result, once the question goes to the Court of Cassation. If that Court decides that article 4 does not apply there is an end to the matter; nothing more can be done in the way of revision. If the Court decide that there is ground for appeal, the decision will be delivered in three weeks. The quashing of the proceedings of the trial if the Court so decree, will have for its immediate effect the release of the prisoner of Davil's Island, and his conveyance to France, to undergo a new trial before a duly constituted Court Martial. It will then be a question whether the trial shall be in open Court, or in camera, or be partly open and in part secret. The present Cabinet has been at great pains to make it known that in deciding for revision—which was practically settled on the 7th instant—they were only concerned to give satisfaction to outside opinion, and had no desire to assume the innocence or guilt of the prisoner. Nevertheless, in sending the case before the Court of Cassation on the ground that "a new fact" has been discovered of a nature to establish the innocence of the condemned the Government doe, however involuntarily, imply that the new fact, namely the Henry incident, does throw doubt on Dreyfus' culpability. It is as well to refrain from attempting to forecast the decision of the court of Cassation, either with regard to the reception of the plaint, or if accepted, whether the proceedings of the trial will be quashed, or confirmed. In the Zola case, and more recently in that of Colonel du Patay de Clam, the Court decided against the demand of the Minister of Justice, and consequently against the supposed wishes of the Government. Political considerations do not survive in the serene atmosphere of the Court of Cassation; the letter and the spirit of the law, and the observance of the prescribed procedure, so that no irregularity can vitiate its administration; these are the special cases of the tribunal before which the Dreyfus case is now to be remitted. What the result will be no one can predict; least of all perhaps, M. Sarrien, the Minister of Justice, who has taken the necessary steps to procure a revision, if revision be possible, under Article 443 of the Code.

THE ostrich-like policy which the local mill-owners have, unluckily for themselves, pursued during the last few weeks, will, it is to be feared, prove vastly detrimental to the general interests of the industry in which they are engaged. They apparently expect in the immediate future a turn of fortune which will change the prevailing depression into something more bright and hopeful. But so far as all present signs show it is more than doubtful that better prospects will soon be ushered in. There is nothing to indicate that the China markets will rally and enable them to clear off a greater portion of the accumulated and accumulating stock of yarn at prices which, if not remunerative, might be satisfactory enough to cover all cost and charges, including interest on advances of consignments. Only three weeks ago some of the leading dealers in yarn at Hongkong urged on the Mill-owners' Association, by a telegraphic message, the extreme desirablity of working short-time, with a view to bringing down to a reasonable proportion the existing heavy stocks, a portion of which is sold but undelivered. To this they replied that it would not be possible to comply with the call unless they were assured that the Chinese and Japanese mill-owners would also work short time. A more fatuous reply could not have been made. But the fact is indicative of the little wisdom with which mill-owners here seem to safeguard their interests. The instinct of self-preservation, which is the first essential in every mercantile enterprise, seems to have been deliberately set at naught. The instinct of personal sacrifice for the general good seems also to have been nowhere. But it will be apparent to the most ordinary intelligence, that without the exercise of these indispensable virtues, it would be hopeless to expect an improvement in the situation. Times are out of joint as far as the yarn trade in Bombay is concerned, and it will not do for mill-owners to say that they will not move their little finger to save themselves from the impending crisis because Chinese and Japanese mill-owners will not work their factories for shorter hours. It is like the man whose house is taking fire, observing to the by-standers that he will not draw water and be ready for the flames unless his next door neighbour sets him the example. But if the next door neighbour will deliberately shut his eyes and allow his house to be burned is that a reason that he should also allow his house to share the same fate? This is exactly the action which the Bombay Mill-owners' Association have taken in response to the earnest and urgent appeal of the yarn merchants of Hongkong and Shanghai. They are men on the spot and every way conversant with the condition of the yarn trade there. When such men take the trouble to telegraph that it would be good for the cotton mill-owners there to work for fewer hours, with a view to ultimately restoring a healthy and prosperous condition of affairs, it is folly to go on producing unsaleable yarn. This attitude does not argue business shrewdness.

That the time for taking energetic steps to reduce the heavy stocks lying in Bombay and Chinese godowns alike has come, cannot be denied. The writer of the article on the subject in the current issue of the *Textile Journal* adduces many cogent reasons which it is impossible that mill-owners can gainsay. With such strong reasons as are urged in that excellent and well-reasoned contribution it would be surprising indeed if mill-owners any longer sit with folded hands and go on piling up unsaleable stocks. It may be that there are mills which still work at a small margin of profit owing to the extraordinary cheapness of cotton. But King Cotton is a very treacherous personage. A rise of only ten or fifteen rupees would be enough to bring many concerns to a loss by sweeping away their present bare margin of profit, while it would leave many more unable to square their cost of production with the selling price. In matters of this kind the existing circumstances should be well borne in mind. Mill-owners have to see where lies the balance of advantage. What are the chances of increase in price of cotton as soon as the brisk season opens with Dewali, say, six weeks hence? Is there any corresponding chance of a rise in the prices of yarn? Mill-owners know well enough that every advance of four rupees in the price of cotton adds a pie per pound to the cost of production. A rise of Rs. 15 or Rs. 16 in the raw staple signifies an increase in the cost of fully four pies per pound! When cotton has so risen, will yarn in sympathy rise to a corresponding proportion, having special regard to the fact of the accumulation of over a hundred thousand bales in China and at least half that number in the godowns of Bombay? If there be not the same chance of increase, is it not reasonable to expect certain loss? That the accumulations are undoubtedly heavy is a fact which is more than emphasised by the latest returns issued by the mill-owners themselves. From 1st January to 31st July the exports of yarn to different Indian ports and to foreign ports amounted to 11·63 crores of lbs. The exports during the corresponding period of last year were 9·32 crores. Thus the increase in quantity during the first seven months of the current year is fully two crores thirty-six lakhs; but it may be interesting to note that of this excess fully two crores were for shipment to Hongkong and Shanghai. This excess extends to July only. August and September, during which heavy consignments were made, would still go to swell the increase of exports this year to the two largest consuming markets of Indian yarn. Two crores of pounds mean fully 50,000 bales of 400 pounds each. It is not necessary to draw the moral of the statistics. But bearing in mind the political complications daily arising in the Middle Kingdom and the plots that are thickening there, apart from civil strife, leading to rebellion, would it not be the part of wisdom for our mill-owners to take note of these events and see how far these will have an adverse influence on their trade in the near future? If they are wise in their generation they will awake from their present condition of indifference and try to take some concerted action for the general good of the industry. The only way to prevent depression and induce brighter prospects for the industry lies in working short time. There are those who think that it may even be necessary, if things go on as they are now, to close the mills altogether for a couple of months.

REWARDS are coming early—almost too early—for the Soudan campaign. As soon as Khartoum was taken it was announced that the Sirdar was to receive a peerage, and a grant of £25,000, an amount equal to that voted to Lord (then Sir Garnet) Wolseley at the close of the war with the Ashantis. When the mail left, people already speculated on his probable title, and Viscount Kitchener of Khartoum was selected by Clubland as being both alliterative and appropriate. The statement that he was to be raised to the peerage has been confirmed, though nothing is said of the grant. They cannot give the one without the other, but, as the re-conquest of the Soudan is for the good of Egypt, it may be suggested that Egypt furnish the £25,000. Colonel Rhodes was not allowed to remain long in doubt as to whether solace for his wound would be furnished by the British Government. There had scarcely been time to probe it when news arrived of his re-instatement in the Army. He served in the previous campaign, when he acted as aide-de-camp to Sir Herbert Stewart, and would gladly have taken a more prominent part in the present one had it been open to him. As it was, he went out as special correspondent of the *Times* and was so employed when he fell shot through the shoulder. Besides the Sirdar, there are many other prominent officers now in the Soudan who fought in the campaign for the relief of Gordon, thirteen years ago—General Rundle, General Wauchope, Colonel Wingate, General Maxwell and Colonel Stewart Wortley, in addition to Colonel Rhodes. The only naval officer who has taken part in both Nile expeditions is Commander Keppel, who, as a sub-lieutenant in 1885, went up to within sight of Khartoum with Sir Charles Wilson and was a visitor to Lord Charles Beresford's steamer when she lay under fire of the Dervish fort, "mending her boiler." The exact character of the rewards for General Gatacre and his two brigadiers, for Brigadier.—Generals Hunter, Macdonald, Maxwell and Lewis, and Colonel Broadwood, the cream of the Egyptian cavalry, can only be the merest conjecture, but the Clubgossips in the West,—end have already fixed off everything to their own satisfaction. At all events they are likely to be plentiful.

THE Bombay Polo Tournament has been postponed.

ANOTHER contingent of one hundred and seventy men two hospital assistants and sixteen followers proceed to Africa en route to Chindi, by the German East Africa Line s s Safari, on the 30th instant, under the command of Lieutenant C Godfrey. The arrangements for their embarkation are being made by Messrs. William Watson and Co. The troops are expected to arrive in Bombay to-day, and will temporarily be located in the lines of the 25th Bombay Rifles near the Market.

AT the adjourned trial of Clive Durant, before Mr. Justice Candy and the same Special Jury yesterday, the accused concluded the cross-examination of Nanabhoy Cowasjee Engineer. With regard to some of the questions put to the witness, his Lordship remarked, that the accused was merely trying to weary the patience of the jury; and at another stage of the enquiry, that he was doing injustice to himself. Further on his Lordship said, he could not believe accused when he said he found it necessary to go into details because he had had no time to prepare his case. It was not true to say so from the way in which he was cross-examining the witness; and it appeared to his Lordship to be one of the accused's ingenious devices to protract the case. Dorabjee Cursetjee Patel, managing clerk to Mr. J. C. Cama, solicitor, was the next witness called; but his evidence was not finished at the adjournment.

AMONG the passengers who arrived in Bombay by the last Austrian Lloyd's steamer is a young Hindu gentleman, Dr. R. Row, one of the students sent to England for the study of Medicine on Mr. Tata's foundation. In August, 1894, after a successful academic career in Bombay, he proceeded to London, where he obtained the degree of Licentiate of Medicine and Surgery with honors. He joined the University College, London, and in less than three and a half years, obtained at the end of the last year, the high and coveted M. D. degree of the London University, he being the second Indian to attain the distinction, the late Dr. Bahadurjee having been the first. He had in the meantime passed all the intermediate examinations, and also taken the B. Sc. degree of the same University with high honours. He was also the recipient of several gold and silver medals and scholarships, prizes and certificates of honour for special proficiency in inorganic chemistry, botany, physiology, and other subjects. Since his graduation, Dr Row has been engaged in physiological and bacteriological research work, devoting special attention to investigation of the typhoid bacillus. Lately he received the high honour of having been awarded the Grocers' Company's research scholarship for research in typhoid fever, in connection with which he is now working at the Framji Petit Laboratory in Bombay. He has also received a grant from the Royal Society for the physiological research work already done by him, and for further investigation in the same line. Dr. Row has also visited some of the famous Bacteriological laboratories on the Continent.

COLONEL R. DE LA COUR CORBETT, R. A. M. Corps, who has been appointed P. M. O. of the Bengal Command, was, at the time of his selection, serving on the Staff at Dublin. He entered the service as an Assistant Surgeon in 1867, and rose in the ordinary course of promotion. He took part in the Burmese Expedition of 1886-87, and was "mentioned" in despatches and awarded the D. S. O.

WE hear that the late Sirdar Dyal Singh, the Lahore rupee millionaire, has bequeathed a sum of eight lakhs of rupees for a large college to be built in Lahore. In his will (made out in 1883) it is said that he directs that Sikhs and Gurkhas are to be educated free in this College: Muhammadans and Hindus may also enter the College, but will have to pay for their education.

ON his return from sick leave in December next, Surgeon-Captain C. B. Prall, in medical charge of the 36th Bengal Infantry, will be transferred for service in the Cooch Behar State.

THE settlement of the Bajour question, writes the Allahabad paper, seems to be on the basis that a definite zone has been accepted by the Nawab of Dir and the Khan of Nawagai into which their armed retainers will not move. This should prevent blood shed in the future, though settlements of this kind among Pathan tribesmen are generally of a dubious character. In this case, however, tribal feeling seems to have declared itself in favour of peace at least for the present.

THE Government of India have permitted Mr. Waddell, of the Seychelles Government, who was recently in Simla, to recruit the 250 artisans required for railway construction work in that colony from Bombay. It was only recently that the Indian Government opened emigration to the Seychelles, and we now see from a notification which appears in the "Gazette of India," that they are applying, "mutatis mutandis" to Seychelles labourers the provisions of their Uganda Notification of 11th May 1896 exempting, as a special case, emigration to Uganda, from certain sections of the Indian Emigration Act.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, according to the revised arrangement, will leave Simla on October 21st and go straight to Lahore. He will join the Viceroy during Lord Elgin's visit to the Phulkian States early in October.

THE net revenue from the customs duty on exports of rice and rice flour in the first five months of the current financial year was over 42 lakhs of rupees—more than double what it was last year, and, if we mistake not, the highest on record.

REGARDING the statements which have appeared as to a large number of counterfeit rupees being in circulation, we learn that nearly all the suspected coins, which have been submitted to examination at the Mints, have been found to be genuine rupees.

MR. TURTON SMITH has been appointed to succeed Colonel Tucker as Inspector-General of Police in the Punjab with effect from October 18th. The Punjab Government are to be congratulated on making an appointment which will afford satisfaction and encouragement to departmental officers, who only too often see the prize of their service withheld from them and awarded to outsiders.

THE total value of the foreign trade of Chittagong for 1897-98 rose from Rs. 75,39,602 to Rs. 81,50,349, showing an increase of 8·1 per cent. Both imports and exports shared in this, and it is mainly due to larger receipts of salt from the United Kingdom and kerosine oil from America and to heavier shipments of jute, tea and rice principally to the United Kingdom.

THE returns for the foreign trade of India for the first three months of the current financial year (April 1st to June 30th) have now been made up, and show an increase in the total volume of trade, as compared with the corresponding period of last year, amounting to close on 7 1-2 crores of rupees, which is due almost entirely to exports, the increase in imports being only 4 3-4 lakhs. The increase in exports is entirely owing to the enormous consignments of wheat (which rose from 52,500 tons for the three months last year, and 63,000 tons in 1896, to over half a million tons valued at over 6 crores of rupees), oilseeds and rice. Under most heads of imports, particularly machinery and railway plant, there was a falling-off, but there was a notable revival in the cotton piece-good trade, the increase in value amounting to over 1 crore. The most noteworthy decrease under exports was a fall of 35 lakhs in opium

A CASE of considerable interest to insurance policyholders was recently decided by the Madras High Court. A native, whose earnings amounted to a few annas a day, had been insured in the Oriental Company for Rs. 20,000. He had assigned his policy, and, on the assignee applying for payment after his death, the Company refused to comply, alleging as the grounds of their refusal that the man had incorrectly stated his age at the time of insuring his life: that as he had not sufficient means himself to pay for his policy, the payments were made by others to whom he assigned it; and that there was not adequate consideration for such assignment. A suit against the Company was the consequence; and the Madras High Court after finding the facts as stated by the Company, held that the misrepresentation as to the insurer's age vitiated the policy in its entirety; that the claimants had no right to the premium claimed, as there was no adequate consideration for the assignment to them of the policy, and further that, though the insurance was made in the name of the deceased, it was really intended for the benefit of the assignees, who could have no right to recover, as they had no insurable interest in the policy.

A VERY singular incident was brought to my notice (writes a *St. James's Gazette* correspondent) during a recent visit to Lake Vyrnwy, in North Wales. A year or two ago the breeding-ponds were being cleaned out, and when there was but little water remaining the man in charge—from whom I heard the story—observed a peculiar looking fish swimming about. It was captured with the aid of a landing-net, and proved to be a trout of nearly half a pound in weight. Clasped firmly round its back and shoulder was a live frog of ordinary size; the belly of the frog rested on the back of the trout, just behind the gills, and its legs were extended round and under the fish, gripping it closely. Considerable force had to be exerted in order to separate the pair, when the frog hopped away, and the trout died a few seconds later. The scales of the trout were dark and discoloured where this novel old man of the sea had rested, tracing out distinctly its shape; so it is probable that the fish had been troubled with this unusual encumbrance for several days. The habits of frogs are peculiar in various respects, and students of natural history may find food for reflection in this incident. My informant is an exceedingly intelligent man, on whose word I place implicit reliance. Without any previous experience or knowledge, he has acquired, from books chiefly, the difficult art of trout-breeding, and several thousands reared by him were turned into Lake Vyrnwy this season. There was a second eye-witness to the occurrence noted above, which is probably unique in its way.

THE commission appointed by the Government in May, 1897 to inquire into the question of the defences of Sweden has submitted its report, which makes five recommendations, viz.: (1) To complete the defences of Stockholm from the coast at Waxholm and Oscar-Frederiksborg, at an estimated cost of 2,867,000 kroner (2) To complete the fortifications of Carlskrona (4,900,000 kroner), of Carlsberg (1,900,000 kroner), and of the island of Gothland (997,200 kroner). (3) To erect a fortress at Boden in Upper Norland (8,700,000 kroner), (4) To fortify the town of Gothenburg from the coast with the object of preventing the approach of hostile vessels. (5) To build a fortress on the Vesterber

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

FURTHER REVELATIONS IN THE DREYFUS CASE.

THE REASONS FOR M. CASSIMIR-PERIER'S RESIGNATION.

GERMANY THREATENED WAR.

LONDON, SEPT. 26.

The French Cabinet has finally resolved to refer the question of a revision of the Dreyfus case to the Court of Cassation.

SEPT. 27.

The "Daily News" states, guaranteeing the accuracy of its statement, that M. Cassimir-Perier resigned office as President of France in 1895 as a direct act of reparation to Germany, who had threatened the immediate mobilization of the army because the German Ambassador's despatches to the Emperor upon the Dreyfus case were intercepted and photographed whilst in transit.

The "Daily News" adds that M. Cassimir-Perier knew nothing at the time of what had occurred.

A PEERAGE FOR THE SIRDAR.

SEPT. 26.

It is now officially announced that General Kitchener has been raised to the Peerage.

THE OCCUPATION OF FASHODA.

NEGOTIATIONS OPENED AT PARIS.

The account published by the "Daily Telegraph" of the occupation of Fashoda by the Sirdar is confirmed.

No unpleasantness occurred with the French force.

Three flags—the British, Egyptian and French—are now flying at Fashoda.

Negotiations for a settlement of the question of occupation have already commenced in Paris.

OPINION OF THE ENGLISH PRESS

SEPT. 27.

The newspapers, in recognizing the correctness of General Kitchener's conduct at Fashoda and the necessity for a settlement of the question of occupation by diplomacy, emphasize the fact that the only solution is the withdrawal of Colonel Marchand's expedition.

THE LUCKNOW DINNER.

SEPT. 25.

The annual Lucknow Dinner was held this evening, when forty veterans assembled, General Olpherts, V. C., presiding.

Lord Curzon, the Viceroy-Elect, sent a letter expressing regret for his absence.

The Hon. St. John Brodrick, Parliamentary Secretary for War, was present and eulogised Lord Curzon as being the first Viceroy since Lord Lawrence, realising the responsibilities of Asiatic rule prior to his appointment.

THE RACE FOR THE UPPER NILE.

SEPT. 27.

It is reported that Major Macdonald has reached Lado.

LORD ELGIN'S DEPARTURE.

FAREWELL ENTERTAINMENTS.

SIMLA, SEPT. 27.

The Viceroy has accepted the invitation of the Simla United Service Club to a farewell dinner on the 14th October. A farewell ball at the Viceregal Lodge is fixed for the 11th October.

INDIAN RELIEFS AND QUARANTINE.

Ten day's segregation will be enforced for troops and followers moved during the ensuing relief season from any station, which may have become plague infected. Corps moving from an infected station or through an infected district will be conveyed by rail.

WOUND PENSIONS.

The Government of India have called for particulars with reference to the number of Native soldiers incapacitated by the loss of a limb in the recent frontier operations, this matter having recently formed the subject of a question in Parliament in connection with the insufficiency of wound pension granted.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned proposals which will place officers holding appointments of Commandant, Second-in-Command, and Adjutants of Native Regiments upon the same footing regarding wound pensions as their confreres in British Regiments, whose wound pensions are reckoned upon a more favourable basis.

MILITARY CHANGES.

Genoral Jennings has been appointed to officiate temporarily as Lieutenant-General Commanding, Bengal, vice Sir Baker Russel; General Wodehouse meanwhile being transferred from Calcutta to the Lucknow Command vice, General Jennings.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sorell, Military Secretary to the Resident of Hyderabad died in England on the 4th September of Bright's disease.

Veterinary Major G. J. Rayment has been ordered Home on promotion.

Major Croly, R. A., M. C., Surgeon to the Commander-in-Chief, accompanies Sir Charles Nairne to England and remains there on six months' leave.

THE BOMBAY PLAGUE RIOTS.

The Government of India have agreed to debit the special expenditure incurred in quelling the Plague riots in Bombay to the Military Department, the troops having been employed not to enforce plague operations, but to suppress disturbance.

THE AGE LIMIT.

It has been decided that officers vacating civil appointments on attaining 54 years of age have the option, either of taking furlough, or leave, and of electing to reside in or out of India.

THE DURAND FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

The York and Lancaster Regiment to-day for the fourth time played the North Staffords, this long disputed tie being at last settled by a win for the latter by one goal, shot by Brough, to love. Both teams seemed stale after their prolonged duel, and play was not of an exciting order. The Tournament is now almost a moral for the Black Watch.

DESTRUCTIVE FLOODS IN BENGAL.

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 27.

A Bhangamora correspondent, writing on September 18th, says, there was [illegible] of the Damooda on the night of the 16th. At [illegible] 1 a. m. the river began to rise, over flowing [illegible] banks and causing devastation to houses and crops. The people of the villages on the borders were roused by the sound of the rushing water, which had risen one cubit above high water mark. The people began to remove thier families and property in dense darkness. Houses collapsed. Thatching and granaries floated away, and numbers of cattle perished. Serious damage has been caused to the *aman* crop. Loss of human life is reported from Dhapdhara, in Pursura, and some other places. The water began to subside at 1 p,m. The following day people suffered seriously, having fasted two days.

A Bankipore correspondent on September 21st writes:—Almost the whole town is under water, and the drains are all flooded. Th weather is cyclonic, and many large trees, walls and roofs have come down with the heavy wind and rain. I cannot discribe how much the people here are suffering.

POONA RACES.

FIFTH DAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 27.

The Poona race meeting was brought to a successful conclusion this afternoon. Before the races commenced rain came down in torrents, and it was nearly decided to postpone them; but there was a little break in the weather and it was decided to have the races run. There were six events on the card. It has been decided to have two extra days,—One on Thursday and the other on Saturday. The following are the details:—

1st RACE.—The Paddock Stakes. Distance—3 furlongs. Rs. 1,000. Handicap for Arab and C. B's, 13-3 and under and other classes 13-2 and under. Handicap to be published by 8 a. m. the day before the race. Top weight not accepting weight to be raised 8 lbs.

Surg Col Armstrong's b aus m Screen 9st 10lbs, Ebrahim 1	
Mr Stock's br eng m Princess May 7st 11lb, O'Neil	2
Capt Erskine's and Mr F W Smith's br aus h Marquis 7st 6lbs, Oomar	3
Mr F G Allen's b aus m N ne Yet 8st 13lbs	0
Chief of Kagal's b aus m Cestrian 6st	0

Betting: 1½ to 1 against Screen; evens on Princess May; 3 to 1 on Marquis.

Bad start. Princess May lost ground heavily Screen assumed the lead but was soon collared by Princess May. A good race ensued at the home turn. Screen won by three-fourths of a length, four lengths between second and third.—Time: 12secs.

2ND RACE.—The Small Pony Handicap. Distance.—7furlongs. Rs. 1,000.—For Arab and C. B. Ponies 13-2 and under. Handicap to be published at 8 a. m, the day before the race. Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 3lbs.

Mr Ali bin Ameer's c a p Pretender 8st 4lbs, Sohab	1
Lt Col J Beaver's g a g Albatross 7st 6lbs, O'Neil	2
Mr Furness's g a p Orphan 8st 10 lbs, Robinson	3
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a p Malta 9st 9lbs	0
Mr Jowadally Mahomed's b a p Driver 9st 6lbs	0
Lt Col Desaraj Urs's g a p Shaman 8st 8lbs	0
Mr Abdul Aziz bin Salih's g a p Anaki 8st 7lbs	0
Mr D Dias c a p Muktar 8st 4lbs	0
Maharaja of Kolhapur's g a p Kolhapur 8st	0
Mr D Dias g a p Chanyhan 7st 12lbs	0
Chief of Kagal's b a p Gift 6st 12lbs	0

Betting; 2 to 1 against Albatross; 3 on Orphan; 4 Malta, Chauvsan, B. Shaman and Kolhapur; 8 to 1 on the rest.

Malta got away with Driver and Albatross, Kolhapur lying handy. The last three were standing abreast some good distance. Near the home turn Orphan, with Pretender, showed up. A grand race ensued between Pretender, Albatross and Orphan. The former won by half a length; two lengths between second and third. Time: 148½ secs.

3RD RACE.—The Selling Race. Distance—5 furlongs. Rs. 1,000 for all horses Horses entered for Rs. 1,500 to carry 10 stone, 5lbs added or deducted for every Rs. 100 above or below that sum. Lowest selling price Rs. 800. Allowances.—Maidens, 7lbs.

Mr R de Clermont's b aus m Clarice, Wiles	1
H H Aga Khan's b aus g Rapidity, Ebrahim	2
Mr B A Davur's b aus g Macroon, Southall	3
Mr D D's bl aus g Roy	0
Capt Cleveland's b aus g Oakleaf	0
Mr E A William's c aus g Chesterfield	0
Mr Lumley's b aus g Bangle	0
Mr Farmer's b aus m Lady Baldwin	0

Betting: Evens on Rapidity; 3 to 1 against Clarice and Roy; and 6 to 1 against the rest.

Clarice got the best of the start and showed the field all the way to the half-mile. Macroon joined her and a little later Rapidity worked his way up but Clarice held his own way, winning comfortably by a length, the same distance between second and third. Time: 18¼secs.

4TH RACE.—The Winners' Handicap. Distance—R. C. and a distance. Rs. 1,200 out of which the second receives Rs. 200, and third R. 100.—For all Arab and C. Bs. entered at the Meeting. Weight—Handicap. Handicap to be published at 8 a. m. the day before the race.

Mr S A W's b g Angler 8st 3lbs, Ebrahim	1
Mr Baikie's c a h Brandy 8st, Robinson	2
H H Aga Khan's g a h Meheraj 8st 11lb, Heroo	3
Mr W G Lillingston's c ch g Actonia 8st 8lbs	0
Capts Lecky and Kirk's c a h Red Rube 8st 7lbs	0
Mr Ali bin Amir's b g Falcon 8st 6lbs	0
Mr Lumley's b a h Valma 8st 6lbs	0
Mr M N G's c ch m Duchess 8st	0
Mr H E A R's bl g President 7st 10lbs	0
Mr M N G's b g Dhar 7st 4lb	0

N B—Weights are raised 6lbs on original Handicap.

Betting: 2 to 1 against Brandy and Angler; 4 to 1 against Meheraj; 6 to 1 against Duchess; 8 to 1 against Dhar.

Uneven start. Angler led from the start and maintained his position till the five furlong. At the mile post Meheraj crept into second place and afterwards assumed the lead by half a length. At the turn a good race ensued between Angler and Brandy. The former won by a length, three lengths between second and third.—Time: 3min. 26 secs.

5TH RACE.—The Galloway Handicap. Distance—I mile. Rs. 1,000, out of which the second receives Rs. 200 and the third Rs. 100. For Arab and C. B. Galloways Weight—Handicap. Handicap to be published at 8 a.m. the day before the race.

Mr S A W's c a g Archer 7st 9lbs, Heroo	1
Mr H E A R's bl a g President 8st 8lbs, Sodan	2
Mr D D's b a g Pehlwan 7st 8lbs, Hoyte	3
H H Aga Khan's b a g Helios 9st 10lbs	0
Mr Akerman's b ch g Sweet Vernal 9st 3lbs	0
Chief of Kagal's c a g Shereali 9st 2lbs	0
Lt-Col Beaver's b a g Alexandria 8st 8lbs	0
Mr Lyndon's b a g Squire 7st 13lbs	0
Mr B Zoji Pestonji's b a g Nobleman 7st 11lbs	0
Mr Ahmed M Bucharia g a g Chanda 7st 10lbs	0
Mr Jas Mollison's b ch m Bawbee 7st 7lbs	0
Mr Mahomed Ali's b a g Marshal 7st 7lbs	0
Mr Farmer's b a g Kaparthala 7st 5lbs	0
Mr Ali bin Talib's c a g Kavalkib 7st 4lbs	0
Mr Joonuf Ali Mahomed's g a g 8 3lbs	2
Mr R Boulton's b a g Romeo 7st 2lbs	0
Mr Abdul R Amir's b a g Young Falcon 7st 1lb	0
Mr M N G's b ch m Ameera 7st 1lb	0
Mr M N G's c a g Britain 7st	0

Betting: 2 to 1 against Alexandria and Helios 4 to; 1 against Pehlwan, 6 to 1 against Archer and Romeo 5 to 1 against Squire and Nobleman; 8 to 1 against President; and 10 to 1 against the rest.

Squire led the field to the half-mile, with Alexandria and Pehlwan, President in close attendance. Turning home, Helios, with Nobleman, Archer and Kaparthala. came up and were all running in grand form. At the distance post Archer, a rank outsider, beat President by a length, 1 1-2 lengths between second and third.—Time: 2 minutes 2 1-2 seconds.

6TH RACE.—The Consolation Stakes Distance—1 mile. Rs. 1,000. For all Arabs and C. Bs. which have entered at the Meeting and not won. Weights—Handicap. Handicap to be published by 12 noon the day before the race.

Capt Stannu's b ch g Turban 7st 10lbs, Lunsdown	1
Mr M N G's b a g Toofan 8st 7lbs, Chuggan	2
Mr D D's b a h Ammonium 7st 6lbs, Hoyte	3
Major R G Jones' b ch g Snipe 6yrs, 7st	0
Maharaja Kolhapur's g a Mercara 9st 9lbs	0
Mr Ali bin Amir's b a g Falcon 8st 5lbs	0
Chief of Kazal's g a h Shirvaz 8st 2lbs	0
Mr Lyndon's b a h Valma 8st 11lb	0
Mr M N G's b ch m Meheab 7st 12lbs	0
Mr M N G's b ch m Duchess 7st 7lbs	0
Mr Farmer's b a g Kaparthala 6st 10lbs	0
Mr Farmer's g a h Merrily 6st	0

Betting: 2 to 1 against Fakir and Turban; 3 to 1 against Valma; 4 to 1 against Mircaban; 5 to 1 against Mehetab; 6 to 1 against the rest.

This race was run in the dark. Turban led the whole way and won by two lengths, one and half length between second and third.—Time. 23 seconds.

SUIT BY YUSUF Ud DIN AGAINST THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

SECUNDERABAD. SEPT. 27.

A suit brought by Yussuf-ud-Din against the Secretary of State for India came up for hearing before the District Judge, Secunderabad, to-day. Plaintiff claims rupees 4,80,690 Halli Sicca currency on account of damages for illegal proceedings and arrest on the Nizam's State Railway by a Chief Constable under warant endorsed to him by F. C. Crawford, Railway Magistrate at Secunderabad, on charge under sections 161, 106 of the Indian Penal Code, namely, offering gratification other than legal renumeration toa public servant in respect of an official act Mr. Ookerjee, Pleader, appeared for the Plaintiff, Ramchandra Pillai for the Defendant. Plaintiff's pleader raised a preliminary objectin to Pillais appeance in the case urging, that he had no *locus standi*; he referred to sections 416 and 419 of the Civil Code and argued, that as the suit was against the Secretary of State for India in Council with regard to proceedings taken by a Punjab Official, the authority for Pillais appearance should proceed from the Punjab Government and not from the Local Government, namely, the Resident, particularly as notice of this suit had been given direct to the Punjab Government, and requirements of section 224 C. P. C. were thus compiled with. The appointment of Pillai by the First Assistant Resident of Hyderabad was not a proper. appointment Ramchander Pillai in reply pointed out, that although the notice was given to the Punjab Government, the summons was actually served on the Local Government here. The Court held, that Ramchander Pillai could appear. After this Pillai requested that security for Defendant's costs should be taken from Plaintiff, as the neither dwelt, nor had immoveable property w hin the jurisdiction of the Court. Ookerjee urged that plaintiff had such property in the Moglai jurisdiction, and in reply to the Court, admitted that it was encumbered, such encumbrance being necessary to provide the costs of this suit. The Court thereupon ordered that the required security must be furnished before the next hearing, which at Pillais request, was adjourned to the 17th November to enable him to communicate with the Punjab Government, and obtain copies of the proceedings before the Magistrate at Simla.

PLAGUE AT SHIROL.

(FROM THE DEWAN.)

KHOLAPUR, SEPT. 2[illegible].

It is notified for the information of the public, that there are plague cases in the Shirol Road quarantine camp among persons coming from infected places and it is unsafe to stay there.

ROVERS' ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

HIGHLAND LIGHT INFANTRY VS. R. A. KIRKEE.

YESTERDAY'S drawn game between the two teams above mentioned was played off this evening. The match was different to that of yesterday, the play being very fast from start to finish. Undoubtedly the better team won, though only by the narrow margin of one goal. In the forward division the Highland Light Infantry were much better than their opponents, but partly owing to their somewhat unlucky shooting, even more on account of the sterling defence of their opponents, they only succeeded in getting the ball into the net 3 times.

Though starting against the wind. the gunners nearly scored within the first 5 minutes, but the H. L. I. retaliated, immediately and Brigthhouse had to save. A minute later King sent a beautiful shot right at goal keeper from a free kick; Brighouse headed out but Bamber was on the spot and shot the ball through.

The Highlanders continued to worry their opponents, though occasionally the gunners left wing rushed the ball down, each time to be repulsed. Right and left forwards were very active round the gunners goal, and more than one excellent shot from both wings was well saved; but eventually from a capital centre by Gibson, Diwar headed through. The Highlanders left wing in particular were playing a very strong game and twice more within a few minutes made Bright no use his hands, which he did with great effect. Both teams were playing all they knew, and the game was very fast. The Gunners got their opportunity at last and by some pretty passing between Kitts and Rushworth the latter scored one point for his side, which however was speedily cancelled by Gibson, who by a superb shot again got past Brighthouse.

Half time was called almost immediately, and on resuming, the Highlanders nearly scored from a dribble following the kick off. They continued besieging fiercely, and it is rather a wonder that they failed to add to their score; but Brighthouse and his backs were playing very well, and time after time saved, when every one thought it next to impossible to do so. Their gallant efforts were quickly rewarded, for their forwards at length got possession, and by some good combination got home and notched their second point. Until the finish the play was fairly even, and the score was unchanged at the finish viz., 3 goals to 2 in favour of the H. L. I.

TEAMS.

H. L. I.—Lynn, Doads, Logan, McLean, Loggin Hampton, Bogle Handyside, Dewar, Finlay, and Gibson.

R. A., Kirkee.—Brighthouse, King, Taylor, Edwards, Foresight, Bamber, Martin, Kitts, Rushworth. Woolnough, and Mellday.

THE DURAND TOURNAMENT.

YORK AND LANCASTER *VS.* NORTH STAFFORDS.

YET ANOTHER DRAWN GAME.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 25.

The drawn game between these teams was replayed on 24th. Play began at 3-30. The York and Lancasters attacked at once but the goal keeper cleared. At 3-36 Lees worked down on the right and the Staffords obtained two corners in quick successsion without result. Then Topham, the York left wing, put in some good work, which should have resulted in a score, but Wilkinson, when in the mouth of goal, shot wide of the posts. The Yorks continued to have the better of the exchanges, but at 3.46 the Staffords were attacking from the right, and Pratt lost a good chance by shooting wildly. At 4·49 when the Yorks were doing well, Scholes, their, centr half, was disabled, but, after a few minutes, played on. At 3-53 a fine centre by Dyson to Tagg resulted in a corner. The Yorks continued to do well, until four minutes from the interval, when Brough, Staffords inside right, shot wildly, The Yorks were quickly back again, and Wilkinson almost scored with a swift shot. The Staffords attacked hotly a minute from time, but Revill cleared his goal in great style, three times in quick succession.

Play was resumed at 4·10, and in two minutes the Staffords stormed the York goal, but Revill cleared beautifully. At 4·17 Walley, (Stafford back) was hurt in a collision and had to retire. On resuming, Yorks attacked, Topham putting in two good shots in quick succession. Wolley came back at 4·25, and the Staffords attacked hotly, and at 4·28 the York goalkeeper saved finely. At 4·30 the Yorks were having the better of it, and a grand centre by Tagg was just sent over by Butcher, who made a fine effort to head through The Yorks continued to attack, and Wilkinson lost a fine opening by falling The Staffords repelled the attack, and play was at the York goal where Revill cleared. Spencer, Winter and Bray were playing splendidly for the Yorks for whom Dyson got in a great shot just before time No extra time could be played, owing to the tie between the new club and Volunteers having to be played on the same ground, and a second draw was thus registered.

NEW CLUB *VS* VOLUNTEER "A" TEAM.

AN EASY WIN FOR THE NEW CLUB.

This game was played off immediately after the York and Stafford tie. Play began at 4·54 and the New Club immediately attacked, and Thorpe at 5 p.m. get in a grand shot, which was cleared. A corner followed without result. Then the Volunteers came down for half a minute, but at 5·8 Tancred shot a first goal for the New Club and four minutes later, Thorpe shot a second. Five minutes later Tancred almost scored with a fine bit of play. At 5·19 Angelo scored a third goal, and three minutes later just missed scoring again.

After the interval, play was resumed at 5-30, and three minutes later, Parsons was loudly cheered for a grand piece of individual play. At 5-36, a fine shot by Angelo was put into the net, the fourth goal being thus registered. At 5-41 a good centre by Tancred was well cleared by Baldwin (senior). Parsons came a minute later, and just missed scoring. At 5-45 the volunteers obtained their first corner, but without result. Two minutes later the New club obtained a corner, which went wide. The New Club continued to attack, and at 5·56 a grand shot by Hotz (right) was well cleared by Baldwin (senior). On time the Volnnteers got down to the New Club goal, but Williams cleared.

The New Club thus won by four goals to nothing. The game was throughout a one-sided one, the New Club pressing throughout. Baldwin (jr) the brothers Hotz, and Schofield, were chiefly conspicuous, the New Club forwards also doing useful work.

THE "Gaulois" of September 9 declares that an exchange of Notes has taken place between Paris and St. Petersburg concerning the Tsar's peace proposal, and that the French Government has reason to be highly satisfied with the explanations which it has received.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, SEPT. 9.

THE returns of the clearances of silk from the Lyons Conditioning-house for last week give a total of 127,008 kilos, as against 131,891 kilos for the preceding week, 134,277 kilos for the corresponding week last year, and 115,627 kilos, for the corresponding week in 1896. The market presented a more monotonously quiet aspect last week than in the preceding week, the clearances being largely in settlement of the "prompts" in raw silk from the Far East for the end of August. A revival of activity in manufacturing circles is not expected, however, before the latter half of the current month. Meanwhile the official quotations have continued to have an upward tendency, which has extended to descriptions of thrown silks, which had hitherto failed to respond to the higher prices of raws. So far, however it has been difficult to establish any corresponding advance in the limits submitted with inquiries for silk fabrics. Italian raws were most conspicuous in the business of the week, followed by Broussa and Syrian, and lastly by French raws. As regards thrown silk, demand was concentrated on French, China, and Canton organsines; China trames were also in rather more demand.

In the September Circular of the British Chamber of Commerce of Paris there is a detailed statement of the law as regards the French dividend tax on foreign companies. It appears that a large number of British, firms and commercial associations established in France or at all events in Paris, have within the last few days received from the Direction Generale de l'Enregistrement et du Timbre a notice to the effect that as they had not, complied with the regulation of article 21 of the Finance Law of the 13th of April, 1898, and deposited before the 14th of July at the Direction Generale de l'Enregistrement a copy of their deed or act, or contract or articles of association or incorporation, they should do so forthwith, at the same time presenting a petition on stamped paper to the Minster of Finances praying to be relieved from the fine incurred by the delay. A great many commercial firms and other British associations, including even the Chamber itself, which do not come under the operation of article 12 above mentioned and of the law of the 29th of June, 1872, to which it refers, have received this notice. To prevent misunderstanding the Chamber has therefore reprinted the legal opinion formerly obtained on the subject. No new principle is enacted and no new tax imposed, it is asserted, by the article in the Act of April 13 this year. The law of 1872 was considered not to have been applied strictly enough, and in the course of the discussion on the Budget the Minister of Finances was asked that it should be enforced more strictly. In order to strengthen his hands the Minister requested the insertion in the new Finance Law of a paragraph having the effect of article 12. Hence the present proceedings. Both the legislation of 1872 and that of 1898 are intended to apply to foreign public share or limited liability companies only, and not to private partnerships. There is nothing further in article 12 of the law of the 13th April, 1898, which authorises the Direction de l'Enregistrement to demand the production of the act or deed of association of private firms in order to ascertain whether they are or not share or limited liability companies, and to threaten fines for non-compliance with this demand. The application of article 12 is specifically limited to such of those companies—the companies subject to the law of 1872—which have not yet complied with thee xisting regulations. Article 4 of tmpaw of the 29th of June, 1872 dealt only with companies quoted on the French Stock Exchange, but the decree of the 6th December extended its provisions to all foreign companies, societies, or undertakings whose all shares arenot quoted but which possess real or personal property in France. This was going much further than the law, but the Court of Cassation decided that this extension was legal as being within the spirit of the law. The French Revenue authorities sought, after a time, to apply the regulation in regard to the payment of the tax to private partnerships as well as to public companies, and the Court of Cassation upheld their ruling. The result was that a law had to be passed, on the 1st September, 1875, specifically excluding private partnerships from the operation of the law of the 29th June, 1872.

It appears that Canadian manufacturers, as well as those of the United States, are beginning to turn their attention, earnestly and hopefully, to foreign markets as a means of profitably disposing of their surplus production. The Canadian Manufacturers Association has issued the first number of a periodical to be published monthly at present, for the purpose of collecting information useful in the promotion of an export trade. The intelligence is drawn chiefly from Canadian and British official sources. Referring to this enterprise, a Toronto correspondent offers the following interesting and sensible observations:—"It is only within recent years that the need for the circulation of such current facts has been generally felt in Canada. Though it is long since the national policy, as it is called, gave the country a marked bent toward the manufacturing arts, it is but recently that the supply began to overflow the demands of the home market. What Protection aimed at was the saving of the home market for the home manufacturer. This object it realised to quite a large extent, but under it the spirit of enterprise decayed rather than developed. Manufacturers learned to lean upon Protection, and were too timid to try their strength beyond the bounds of the home market. When over-production resulted, the remedy at first was not exportation but combination. Of course, in such circumstances, the manufacturing efficiency of the country did not keep pace with that of competitors, and consequently exportation could not easily be resorted to without the introduction of great changes in plant, in the cost of material, &c.—changes which a protective policy in a country of this population tended to prevent. As the duties were lowered from time to time, however, one industry after another was thrown more upon its own resources and began to venture out in an export trade. The very general reconstruction of the tariff in April, 1897, followed by the magnificent crops and high prices of the past crop year, gave a very great impulse to this outcome of domestic over-production, and many of the manufacturers have been pushing their wares very actively in outside markets." The writer adduces statistics going to show that this effort to find new outlets has had a considerable measure of success.

The establishment of another syndicate in the German steel industry is reported. The "Iron and Coal Trades Review" states that at a largely-attended meeting of the manufacturers of cast steel balls, just held at Schweinfurt, it was decided to form a combination with a view to restricting the output and securing an advance of prices of this commodity. A committee was appointed to settle the details of the scheme and to consider the question of effecting sales on behalf of all members through a common office. This branch of the German steel industry is said to have been for some time past in an unsatisfactory state, and it is hoped that the new combination will be the means of materially improving it.

Apropos of Russian industrial developments and openings in Muscovy for British traders, it it noteworthy that a company was recently formed in Paris under the style of the Russo-French Cotton Industry Company, with a capital of 10,000,000 francs with the object of exploiting cotton spinning and weaving in Russia. The duration of the undertaking is provisionally fixed at 50 years, and it is stated that many French firms of the first rank are interested in the scheme. It is pointed out to French investors that the most important textile concerns in Russia have long been in German hands, and that only in quite recent years has French capital begun to seek employment in Muscovy, but nothing is said about several well-established Anglo-Russian enterprises of the kind, including the mills of the J. and P. Coats's thread combination. However, it is hardly likely that French capitalists and traders would dilate upon that fact—"Westminster Gazette."

The report upon the commerce and industries of Finland in 1897, prepared by the British Vice-Consul at Helsingfors, presents a very cheering account of the economic progress of the Grand Duchy. Finland has its own Customs system, which is much more liberal than that of Russia, and the steady growth even of its manufacturing industries affords eloquent testimony against the high Protectionism by which the Government of the Tsar has long been seeking to stimulate these industries at the cost of imposing a crushing burden upon the people of Russia proper. Mr. Krogius states that during last year several new manufacturing companies with large capital were created in Finland. New paper mills, cotton and woollen mills, sugar refineries and other establishments were founded. Two of the textile factories were built and worked by means of English capital. Modern dairies have been successfully set on foot all over the country in accordance with the most modern methods. Last year the exports of butter reached 14,465,000 kilos, against 13,072,000 kilos in 1896. Railway construction also was greatly extended and is still extending, and on the State lines the freight and passenger rates have been substantial reduced, resulting not in a reduction but in a substantial increase of earnings. One consequence of this development was the requirement of many more locomotives and carriages. Forty-two locomotives were bought during the year from Philadelphia makers. With the aid of a subsidy from the Government, however, a manufactory for railway engines has been established in Finland. A proof of the high financal standing of the Grand Duchy is the fact that a Government loan has been negotiated in Germany and France on the basis of 3 per cent. Helsingfors is growing very rapidly, and although building operations were carried on energetically in 1897, the demand for house accommodation was with difficulty supplied, and the rents obtainable are very high. The Vice-Consul recommends enterprising persons desirous of entending their business to pay a visit to Finland.

In a report upon "the quest for foreign markets," the United States Consul at Frankfort—Mr. Frank H. Mason—forwards some interesting information as to the results of the German Commercial Mission which went out to China, Corea, and Japan in 1896. The members brought with them a very large collection of samples, chiefly textiles, most of which represent the kinds of goods made in China and Japan for the use of their own people or for export to neighbouring countries. These, it appears, as well as the reports of the mission, are to be reserved for the confidential enlightenment of German manufacturers. Mr. Mason says:—"Neither the samples brought nor any of the numerous special reports made by the commission have been or probably will be made public. The samples were arranged in a suite of rooms in an upper storey of the Palace of the Imperial Diet at Berlin, where admission was granted by card, to be obtained from a discreet official. The collection was subsequently broken up and distributed to the points where similar goods are or can be made in Germany, as, for example, at Crefeld, where the textile samples are in possession of the Chamber of Commerce. The reports, if printed at all, will be presumably reserved for confidential distribution among the German manufacturers and merchants who are specially interested in knowing the wants of Eastern peoples, their ability to purchase goods to meet those wants, and the prices that they are able to pay for them." Mr. Mason adds that similar care is being taken to prevent the publication of the results of the French Commercial Mission to the Far East sent out by the Chambers of Commerce of Lille, Lyons, Roubaix, Marseilles, and Bordeaux.

The Philadelphia Commercial Museum—an organisation established to assist in the promotion of United States exports of manufactures—has published a special report upon the possibilities of manufacturing competition from Japan. The report says:—"About two years ago there was considerable agitation in manufacturing circles of the United States over the fear that the Japanese would enter the American markets and undersell home manufacturers in certain important lines. The cheap labour of Japan, coupled with the ability of Japanese workmen to copy almost exactly articles of foreign manufacture, it was argued, would result in the production of good imitations of articles manufactured in the United States at a much lower cost than they could be made by our own manufacturers. But Japan is going through the experience that falls to the lot of all countries in which manufacturing industries are rapidly developed. The price of labour is rising rapidly, and the cost of fuel and raw materials is increasing thus adding greatly to the expense of manufacturing. Advices recently received by the Philadelphia Commercial Museum show that prices of commodities of all sorts are rising rapidly in Japan, the average price level in Tokio having increased in 1897 about 26 per cent while in Osaka the rise was 31 per cent. Prices have doubled in the last ten years. During 1197 the cost of raw materials used in manufacturing rose from 20 to 60 per cent. For example, coal rose 59 per cent, timber 35 per cent, and floss silk 22 per cent. There was a proportionate increase in the price of provisions. Wages are much higher than ever before, domestic servants requiring about 10 per cent more pay, and the price of labour is almost doubled, while skilled artisans demand a considerably higher wage. The cost of electric lighting, gas, water, and transportation have all increased."

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE TRANSFERS AND APPOINTMENTS.

SEPTEMBER 2.—Assistant Engineer E. A. Vile, R. I. M. S. Mayo, has passed the Board of Trade Examination for a 2nd class Engineer's (Colonial) Certificate of Competency at Bombay on the 27th August 1898.

September 9.—The following transfers are made with effect from the 12th instant:—Sub.-Lieut. R. B. L. FitzWilliams, R. I. M. S. Dalhousie, and Enzineers H. Robertson, R. I. M. S. Canning, to R. I. M. S. Clive; Assistant Engineer A. H. M. Bolton, R. I. M. S. Clive, to R. I. M. S. Investigator.

September 13.—Engineer G. H. Sharvell, R. I. M. S. Mayo, has joined the R. I. M. S. Irawaddy. Engineer W. Mitchell, R. I. M. S. Irrawaddy, has been granted one year's leave out of India on private affairs.

September 14.—Assistant Engineer R. E. C. Bolton, R. I. M. S. Canning, has passed the Board of Trade Examination for a 1st class Engineer's (Colonial) Certificate of Competency at Calcutta on the 29th July 1898. Sub.-Lieut. E. J. Headlam, Assistant Surveyor, Marine Survey of India, has been granted 15 days' privilege leave, with effect from the 17th September.

September 16.—Assistant Engineer B. R. M. Brebner, returned from leave, has been appointed to the R. I. M. S. Canning.

September 17.—Lieut. H. C. E. Dobb, returned from leave, has been attached to R.I.M.S. Canning till further orders.

September 17.—Sub.-Lieut. A. E. Harold, returned from leave, has been appointed to the R. I. M. S. Clive.

September 21.—The following changes will take effect from the 24th September.—Sub.-Lieuts. E. W. Huddleston, F. J. B. Hutchinson, and W. K. Thayne, R. I. M. S. Clive, to R. I. M. S. Dalhousie.

Engineer W. Tarrie, R. I. M. S. Clive (Supernumerary) to R. I. M. S. Dalhousie as Supernumerary.

IN connection with the Emperor of Russia's rescript it is pointed out in the French papers that on November 4, 1863, Napoleon III. addressed a circular to all the Powers containing somewhat similar proposals to those just published in the "Messager Officiel." The Emperor of the French, like Nicholas II., invited the Powers to take part in a peace congress, having more especially for its object the revision of the pact signed at Vienna in 1815. The congress proposed by Napoleon III. fell through, Great Britain, after some hesitation, refusing its adherence to the project, and Austria and Prussia following suit. The Prussian Minister at the time was the then unknown Otto von Bismarck-Schonhausen, the future Iron Chancellor, who replied to the invitation: "It is not with compromises but with the sword and with blood that the questions at issue in Europe will be settled."

IT is well known that it is possible to accelerate germination, or, more exactly, to shorten the period that elapses between sowing the seed and its sprouting, by soaking the seed some time before planting. M. Phippchenko has made some interesting experiments in this direction on beets. He noticed that when the duration of the latent period was fifteen days, for instance (that is, when the seed remained fifteen days before sprouting when placed dry in the earth), the latent period is not more than four to six days, if the seeds are previously soaked for twelve to fifteen days. It is not necessary to immerse the seeds; they must only be kept moist, often moving them about. It is evident that the process of germination is not really hastened, but that the time that the seed, as a seed, passes under ground is shortened, and thus it is removed from danger and from enemies. It would be useful to generalise these experiments and to see in what measure this method can be applied to other common seeds.

TECHNICAL FUTURE OF INDIA.

MR. J. N. TATA'S NEW ENTERPRISE.

It has been the great good fortune of Bombay to have had for its Governor, ten years ago, a man of the educational experience and zeal of Lord Reay. The Technical Institute at Byculla was a departure in Indian educational policy, owing its birth entirely to his Lordship's splendid leadership of the movement for industrial instruction in our Province; and now, thanks to the valedictory address His Excellency delivered as Chancellor of our University, we are in sight of a Teaching University for India concerning itself principally with post-graduate studies and scientific research. Mr. Jamshedji N. Tata has come forward, under certain conditions, to endow such an institution, if one can be founded, with property calculated to yield a lakh and a quarter every year, provided that from other obvious sources of public liberality supplementary sums can be obtained to ensure success and permanence to the projected institution.

Though Mr. Tata proposes to become a benefactor of the scheme, he is not the only one who has felt the need of this advance in our University education. Two years ago Professor Pedler of the Calcutta Presidency College complained that there was no spirit of original productiou among the alumni of his University, and though a writer in the "Calcutta Review" answered the professor, the original charge remains substantially unrefuted. Sir Charles Elliott, impressed with the need of cultivating the faculty of independent production, founded an annual prize for the best research of the year in Calcutta. The Vice-Chancellor of Madras, also, recently told the same tale, and impressed the advantage of opening post-graduate courses.

The truth is that our Universities are founded on the London model, and it would be surprising if we remained contented when London has been reformed after an agitation of twenty years—conducted, curiously enough, under the generalship of our ex-Governor, the same Lord Reay. The great stand-up encounter, years ago, between the two sections of our Faculty of Medicine was only a local re-production of the clamour for the lowering of the London M. D. degree. The

detail in connection with the schedule filed by the witness in the Insolvency Court.

His lordship said that Durant was merely trying to weary the patience of the jury.

Durant said he wanted to show that the witness was a swindler.

His lordship said that because statements made by insolvents in their schedules were declared to be untrue, it did not follow that evidence given by such persons in criminal proceedings was not to be believed.

As Durant continued to ask questions on matters of detail, his lordship asked the jury if they wished the accused to examine the witness on those points.

The foreman, after consulting the jury, said that they did not wish to go into details.

His lordship (to Durant): You are doing injustice to yourself.

Durant said that he found it necessary to go into the details, because he had had no time to prepare his case.

His lordship said that he could not believe Durant when he said that he had no time to prepare his case. It was not true to say so from the way in which he was cross-examining the witness. It was one of the accused's ingenious devices to protract the case.

Durant: If your lordship has formed that opinion of me, I have nothing more to say.

Durant said that, after the opinion of his lordship and that expressed by the jury, he proposed not to take the witness into all the details as he previously intended to do. (A laugh.)

His lordship: All right.

Witness to Durant: On the 19th I told you no story about my father-in-law having struck me in consequence of some communication made to him by his daughter Dinbai. It is all false.

Durant wanted to refer to an affidavit made by Jerbai.

His lordship asked Mr. Macpherson if he had an objection to Durant doing so.

Mr. Macpherson said he had no objection whatever.

His lordship, addressing the jury, said the accused had been given every latitude, and this further latitude might also be granted.

Re-examined by Mr. Macpherson, witness said the aspersion against Mr. Kokas was made in an affidavit which the accused drafted.

Mr. Macpherson put in a certificate given to the witness by Mr. Drewitt, who gave him a good character for efficiency as a third class engineer.

Durant objected to the certificate going in.

Mr. Macpherson remarked that Durant had for three days been trying to smudge the witness's character, and that he could not now object to the admissibility of a certificate which placed him in a favourable light.

His lordship decided that the certificate was admitted accordingly.

Mr. Sorabjee Cursetjee Patel was the next witness called for the prosecution. He said he was managing clerk to Mr. J. C. Cama, solicitor. His evidence was similar to that given by him in the Police Court.

Cross-examined by Durant: I was charged with speaking to a High Court printer for the purpose of showing me the question paper for the examination of High Court vakils, and was sentenced to three months' simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 300. I have nothing to complain of the sentence. That occurred about twenty-five years ago, and you are the first gentleman to remind me of it. (A laugh.) I get Rs. 100 a month as a manging clerk to Mr. J. C. Cama. I get perquisites according to the practice of this country. I may mention that I got as much as Rs. 5,000 from a client at a time. I own three houses at Khetwady, one of which is rented by Mr. Davur's mother. I am not bound to state you what my wealth is, but I may say I am a man of means. (Laughter.)

Were you asked for assistance in this case?—Yes, I was asked by Mr. Davur and Mr. Owen.

Was it contemplated to prosecute me before I wrote my letter of 5th May?—I know nothing of that letter.

When did you first hear of the prosecution?—On the 19th, when Mr. Davur asked me to find out all about your antecedents.

Durant: Never mind that. (Laughter.)

Cross-examination continued: There was no conversation as to where I got my information against you. It is entirely false. Mr. Brewin gave me no information against you.

As a matter of fact, did not Mr. Brewin assist you?—No.

He was constantly with you?—Yes, playing billiards with me and your child. (Laughter.) I never met you at the hotel.

Did you wait outside the hotel in a carriage?—No.

You assisted Nanabhoy in making away with my papers?—No. I gave you an opportunity of proving the charge, but you backed out of it. You got a summons against me, but would not pay the fee, and the charge was dismissed. The High Court granted a summons, but you failed to take it out.

Was not the information sent you?—No, never.

Bai Dinbai had a large interest in the mill?—Yes.

And she was a very wealthy woman?—Yes, reputed to be.

And Nanabhoy's mother was on visiting terms to Bai Dinbai?—Yes, as a menial. I know Dinbai's position, and Nanabhoy's mother could have only visited her as a menial. A poor woman may visit a rich lady as Dinbai was. (A laugh.)

Don't you know that a claim against Dady was compromised by Bai Dinbai?—I know nothing of it. I don't know what is working in your mind. (A laugh). If Dady wanted to extort money from Mr. Jeejeebhoy, he would have been ashamed to do it directly, but he would do it through a gentleman like you. (Laughter.)

Before I called on you, were you aware that others were concerned in the information? No, except from what I saw in the papers. I did not know that Dadysett and Batlivala were also concerned.

Witness was asked to look through a report which Durant handed him, and to say which parts of it were true. Witness did so.

At this stage the Court adjourned until this (Wednesday) morning.

PRESIDENCY PLAGUE MORTALITY.

THE cases of plague and deaths reported to Government during the week ending 23rd instant were as follows:—

Cities.	Cases.	Deaths.
Bombay	165	120
Karachi	10	7
Poona	1	0
Districts.		
Ahmedabad	0	0
Kaira	0	0
Broach	23	17
Surat	30	29
Thana	59	49
Nasik	123	91
Poona	13	8
Satara	271	201
Sholapur	16	14
Belgaum	831	547
Dharwar	1,112	943
Political Agencies.		
Baroda	151	90
Kathiawar	194	132
Kolhapur	435	272
Cutch	85	65
Rewa Kanthas	3	3
Palanpur	0	0
Sachin	9	6
Akalkot	23	11
Aundh	29	28
Bhor		

The total plague mortality to date stands at 12,340.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE following officers are permitted to return to duty:—Lieutenant-Colonel Prichard, 7th M. I.; Captains Denny, 25th F. A., Firth, 9th M. I.; Lieutenant Pigou, 1st Infantry Hyderabad Contingent.

The following remain at home on extended leave:—Captain Read, 2nd M. C., Wintle, 15th B. C., H. Bolleau, 5th B. C.; Lieutenants Gib, 30th P. I., Vivian, 5th P. C., Heath R. E; 2nd Lieutenant D. Browne, 30th P. I.—all for 3 months; Lieutenant F. Maxwell, 18th L., for 2 months.

The following officers have been detailed for plague duty under the Madras Government:—Captain Danne, 19th M. I., Lieutenant Bliss, 21st Madras Pioneers, Lieutenant Johnstone, 11th M. I.

Major-General Sir Bindon Blood assumed command of the Meerut Division on Thursday.

Sergeant Smith, 3rd Rifle Brigade, was shot dead accidentally on Friday by a sepoy while out shooting at Kalka with officers of the north Staffords.

Colonel Nixon, Officiating Director of Military Education, will make the following tour:—Leave Simla September 25th; Poona, 27th, 28th; Bombay, 29th; Deesa 30th, October 1st; Delhi October 4th; Simla, 5th.

THE Parliamentary Hear! hear! was not always an expression of approval. So one learns from the most recently issued part of Dr. Murray's great dictionary. The phrase was originally Hear him! hear him! used as an exclamation to call attention to a speaker's words. We have a record of its use in 1689, and as late as 1783. A member of the House of Commons in 1768, being interrupted in a speech by a "Hear! retorted: "That very word, 'hear!' I dread of all others; and a member in 1770 referred to its use as "disorderly. The unabridged form "Hear him! was in use so late as the beginning of the present century. Lord Stanhope tells us, in his "Life of Pitt, that when that statesman reappeared in the House of Commons in May 1803, after a long absence in Opposition, he was hailed as he passed up the gangway with cries of "Hear him! Mr. Francis Horner, who was in the Strangers Gallery, noted as a remarkable thing that when Pitt rose to deliver his memorable speech on that occasion he was cheered—met with cries of Hear him?—before he had uttered a word. We have warmer blood nowadays.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results:—

Wards.		No. of Attacks.	No. of Deaths from Bubonic Plague.	Total Deaths from all Causes.
A	Upper Colaba	0	0	4
	Mid. & Lower Colaba	8	0	
	Fort, Southern	0	0	
	Fort, Northern	1	2	
	Esplanade	2	0	
B	Mandvie	1	0	26
	Chanchla	1	0	
	Umarkhady	1	0	
	Dongri	5	0	
C	Market	0	0	27
	Dhobi Talao	2	1	
	Fanaswady	0	0	
	Bhuleshwar	0	0	
	Khara Talao	0	0	
	Kumbharwada	0	0	
D	Khetwadi	2	0	5
	Girgaum	0	0	
	Chowpatty	0	0	
	Walkeshwar	0	0	
	Mahaluxmi	0	0	
E	Mazagon	1	0	28
	Tarwady	1	0	
	Second Nagpada	0	0	
	Kamathipura	4	0	
	Tardeo	0	0	
	Byculla	0	1	
	First Nagpada	0	0	
F	Parel	0	1	7
	Sewree	0	1	
G	Sion	1	1	5
	Mahim	1	0	
	Worlee	0	0	
	Water Division	0	0	1
	N.-E. & Unknown	2	0	
	HOSPITALS.			
	Jain		1	25
	Telagu		1	
	Arthur Road		3	
	Dariasthan		1	
	Modykhana		4	
	Madunpura		3	
	Kapole & Lad Joint, Maratha		1	
			3	
	Total	33	21	128
Total plague deaths to date		31,991	27,340	
Same date last year		7	9	121
	CHOLERA.			
	Attacks		1	
	Deaths		0	

There was one plague case reported within the Bandra Municipal District on the 25th instant.

MR. LUND'S LOCAL PLAGUE HOSPITAL AT MAZAGON.

Yesterday the Hon'ble Mr. Wingate, Commissioner for Plague; Mr. Harvey, Municipal Commissioner; Professor Haffkine; Mr. J. Leask; Dr. Venis, Deputy Health Officer and Khan Bahadur R. J. Ashburner visited Mr. G. Lund's hospital, which has been instituted for the use of the large blocks of chawls known as the Telang property, near the Mazagon station of the G. I. P. Railway, in the hope that local hospitals on the same modest scale may be organised in other districts for the relief of the helpless sufferers from plague amongst the labouring poor who acutely feel being removed to a long distance, and their homes, such as they are, broken up. Accommodation has been provided for male and female patients, who may be accompanied by their near relations. They will be provided with such medicines only as they prefer. A competent nurse will be in charge under the direction of Dr. Rajabally Patel, District Medical Officer for Tarwadi. Mr. R. B. Ashburner, Acting Chairman of the Committee, and Mr. J. Isaac, J.P., will be visitors. The building, one-half of which will be used as a hospital, and the other half for the use of the families of the sufferers while their rooms are being disinfected, has been leat free of charge by Mr. Krishnarao Bapoo Telang. General satisfaction was expressed at the arrangements, and Mr. Wingate, in a few appropriate words, having thanked Mr. Lund and those who have so kindly helped him, declared the hospital open.

DAMAUN.

The mortality of Lower Damaun on Saturday was two, deceased being females, one Doobla and the other Shrawak Bania, both octogenarians, who died of old age. The mortality on the same dates last year was respectively one and nil. His Excellency the Governor of Damaun left early on Sunday morning for Bombay, passing through Lower Damaun, where people were delighted to see him for the first time since communication between Lower and Upper Damaun was closed by his order on the 18th March last. Dr. Viriato Pinto, L. R. C. P., the specially appointed Plague Commissioner for Damaun, arrived on Sunday. The people, who are fully aware of the laudable work he performed last year while he was there on special plague duty when the plague was raging, are gratified to learn that Dr. Pinto is fully empowered by the Supreme Government of Goa to take any measures he may think best with regard to the sanitation of the city. The first order he issued was to release a dozen Hindoos and Mahomedans who were undergoing ten days' quarantine at Marwad, in order to be permitted to go from Lower to Upper Damaun. It is now earnestly hoped that communication between Lower and Upper Damaun will be restored by Wednesday.

PLAGUE IN CALCUTTA.

A CLEAN BILL OF HEALTH.

THE statistical returns of the Health Office issued on Thursday, showed no fresh cases of suspected plague or deaths in town, and the same satisfactory state of affairs prevailed yesterday.

PLAGUE OBSERVATION CAMPS.

The total number of persons examined and detained during the week ending the 11th of Sept., at the respective camps of Chakradharpur (down trains), Chousa (down trains), Chousa (River inspection, down), Mairwa (down trains), and Khurda, were as follows:—Number of persons examined during the week from Monday to Sunday—911; 8,105; 134; 2,661; and 2,373: total 14,184. Number of persons examined since the plague observation camps were opened—23,096; 3 3,681; 3,604; 70,919; and 94,020: total 508,890. Number of suspects detained during the week—2,440; 677; nil; 100; and 174: total 1,251. Number of suspects detained since the camps were opened—2,448; 11,414; 8,977; and 3,000: total 17,847. Number of persons detained in camp during the week—621; 637; nil; 100; and 195: total 1,584.

FRIDAY'S RETURNS.

A clean bill was presented on Friday, no fresh cases nor deaths being reported from any of the hospitals. There was a marked fall in the general death-rate, which stood at 41 as against 55, the average of the past five years. The total number of suspected cases still amounts to—seizures 230, deaths 192.

SATURDAY'S STATISTICS.

No fresh cases of suspected plague nor deaths were reported to the Health Officer on Saturday.

INOCULATIONS IN CALCUTTA.

Inoculations are now practically at a stand still in Calcutta. Last week there was only one person inoculated by Surgeon-Captain Green, the special health officer, viz., Pandit Chandra Kishor Tarkathirtha, Professor of Philosophy, who was rejoining the Deyanand Anglo-Vedic College in the Punjab. The total number of inoculations performed up to date reaches 2,518.

YESTERDAY'S RETURNS.

Yesterday showed another clean bill. This makes the sixth consecutive day that no fresh cases nor deaths have been reported.—"Englishman" (Monday.)

THE great camp at Krasnoe Selo, which is the headquarters camp of the troops in the St. Petersburg military district, is being greatly extended. The increased number of troops, the larger formations, and the greater range of weapons having made the ground available inadequate, the Grand Duke Vladimir some time ago appointed a commission of officers to report upon the question. The neighbouring land belonged to peasant proprietors and two various State departments, and the commission reported as to the area required to enlarge the camp itself, to add to the manœuvring ground, and to increase the ranges. In recent years it has been found necessary to rent land, but the proposals of the commission having been approved, the War Department has now secured the required area, and before the close of the year it is expected that the camp will be fitted to answer to the exigencies of modern tactics. In order to secure enough open land a village has had to be removed to a distance, the villagers being indemnified for their loss.

INDIAN INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS.

APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, during the week ending 17th September:—

The Patolite Fuel Syndicate, limited, of 57 Moorgate street, in the city of London. Improvements in the manufacture of briquettes or blocks of fuel from waste products or otherwise enriched by petroleum compounds.

The Patolite Fuel Syndicate, limited, of 57 Moorgate street, in the city of London. An improved mode of admixing and preparing petroleum and other matter in compound form with a view to its final use as a combustible.

E. Craig Williams, librarian, Imperial library, of 94 Dharamtola street, Calcutta. An improved lid or cover for stationery or other cabinets to be called Craig's automatic lid for stationery or other cabinets.

Maurice Mary Joseph Owen O'Conor, Captain in the Third Connaught Rangers, of Inisfale island, Drumshambo, in the county of Leitrim, Ireland. Improvements in apparatus for use in ascertaining the position of submerged wrecks and other bodies and in raising the same to the surface and for use as a floating dock.

George Archibald Lowry, Mechanical Engineer, of 1124 Monadnock buildings, 360 Dearborn street, Chicago, Country of Cook, state of Illinois, U. S. A. Manufacture of a bale of fibrous material.

C. F. G. Dobson, of the postal department, General Post Office, Calcutta. Filtering army water-bottle.

Emilio Maroni, Engineer, Luigi Mersagora, Engineer, and Ferdenando Vigano, Professor, all of Milan, in the Kingdom of Italy. Improvements in staging for use in repairing the exterior of buildings and the like purpose, and means for supporting the same.

Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed:—

The Badische Anilin und Soda Fabrick, of Ludwigshafen-on-Rhine, in the Empire of Germany. Improvements in the manufacture of alizarine-lumps. (Specification filed 12 September 1898.)

Frederick William Vickery, ruling machine maker, of 14 Newcastle street, Farringdon street, London. Improvements in and relating to self-feeding apparatus for ruling, printing, rolling, lithographic and like machines. (Specification filed 9 September 1898.)

James Shepherd, Engineer, of 54 Lambton Quay, Wellington, New Zealand. An improved spark arrestor and smoke consumer. Specification filed 9 September 1898.)

The fees prescribed have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each:—

William Blizard Williamson and George Henry Williamson. Improvements in metallic boxes or cases for storing articles of food, tobacco, snuff and paint, and for other like purposes. (From 5 September 1898 to 5 September 1899.)

Carl Olof Lundhom and Joseph Sayers. Improvements in making and applying explosives. (From 11 September 1898 to 11 September 1899.)

Charles Challiner. Improvements in noiseless tyres for wheels, and in the means for securing the same. (From 14 September 1898 to 14 September 1899.)

John Hiddred Carlisle. Improvements in presses for baling or compressing cotton and other fibrous materials and substances. (From 10 September 1898 to 10 September 1899.)

William James Sawyer. An improved inkstand. (From 23 November 1898 to 23 November 1899.)

John Bennett. An improved roof-tile and method of laying and fixing the same on roof framings. (From 16 September 1898 to 16 September 1899.)

Samuel Cleland Davidson. Improvements in the means or apparatus for transmitting rotary motion from one shaft to another shaft revolving at right angles thereto. (From 11 October 1898 to 11 October 1899.)

Leonard Roberts and Hedley George Roberts. Improvements in ice cream freezers. (From 23 September 1898 to 23 September 1899.

Frederic Eliot Duckham. Improvements in apparatus for the pneumatic conveyance of grain and other matters, and for separating dust from air-laden therewith. (From 28 October 1898 to 28 October 1899.)

John Taylor. Improvements in woven driving-belts. (From 10 September 1898 to 10 September 1899.)

Henry Defries. Improvements in window-frames. (From 20 September 1898 to 20 September 1899.)

Frederic Eliot Duckham. Improvements in pneumatic apparatus for conveying and depositing grain and other granular or pulverised matters. (From 1 December 1898 to 1 December 1899.)

Frederic Eliot Duckham. Improvements in the method of, and means for, elevating and conveying grain and other matters in bulk by pneumatic agency (From 1 December 1898 to 1 December 1899.)

Whereas the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited, the exclusive privilege of making, selling and using the said inventions in British India, and of authorising others so to do, has ceased:—

Henry Wilmot Bryning. Improved mechanism to utilize manual labour. (Specification filed 14 June 1894.)

John Brown. Improvements in tea-rolling machines. (Specification filed 12 June 1894.)

Robert Wighton Moncrieff. Improvements in paper-making machines. (Specification filed 29 May 1894.)

HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

AGA KHEN CUP.

No	1st Round	Time
1	Shropshire B Bye	
2	Y M C A Bye	
3	Rangers Bye	
4	Poona Volunteers	Monday, 4 p.m.
5	Royal Irish Rifles	
6	Shropshire A	Monday, 5 p.m.
7	Bombay Gymkhana	Tuesday, 6-30 a.m.
8	Rovers	
9	Cathedral H S	Tuesday, 4 p.m.
10	21st B N I	
11	8th B N I	Tuesday, 5 p.m.
12	Durhams	
13		

	2nd Round	Time
	Shropshire B	Wednesday 4 p.m
	Y M C A	
	Rangers	
	V	Wednesday, 5 p.m.
	Winners of 4 and 5	
	Winners of 6 and 7	Thursday, 4 p.m.
	V	
	Winners of 8 and 9	
	Winners of 10 and 11	Thursday, 5 p.m.
	V	
	Winners of 12 and 13	

3rd Round	Time	Final
Winers of 1 and 2		
V	Friday, 4 p.m.	
Winners of 3 4 5		Saturday
Winner s of 6 to 9		4-45 p.m.
V	Friday, 5 p.m	
Winners of 10 to 13		

FUNERAL OF THE LATE HIGH PRIEST OF THE PARSEES.

The funeral of the late Dastur Dr. Jamspji Minocherji Jamasp Asa took place yesterday afternoon and was very largely attended by all classes of the community, Amongst those present were: Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhai Bart. Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit; Mr. Jalbhai Ardesher Shet; Mr. Nayroji Manockji Wadia C I, E. Mr Hormusji Edalji Allbless; and K, R, Cama; Dasturs and priests also attended in large number, and members almost all the Parsee families of note were to be seen in the vast gathering which accompanied the funeral procession as far as the Towers of silence to which the remains of the late Dastur were consigned.

THE photographer meets with various difficulties at all times, but perhaps more troubles crop up in the summer than at any other season of the year. One of the difficulties of the photographer in the hot weather is to produce a perfect negative. When I say perfect, I mean one that is entirely free from any signs of fog or frilling. The dark room is often small—too small, in fact, for the quantity of work that has to be done in it. In the hot weather, even if well ventilated, it often becomes stuffy and close. The consequence is that the temperature of developers and other solutions, comparatively small in bulk, get rather high. Now, to develop a plate with a solution of a temperature much above 60 degrees F. is almost sure to produce a frilled and chemically fogged negative. A plan which I have found very effective in reducing the temperature of the dark-room is to place in it a bucket or other large vessel, filled with cold water. The water partly absorbs the heat, and makes the room far more comfortable to work in. The bottles containing developers and other solutions are placed in a large vessel containing cold water, which soon lowers the temperature of the various solutions. The fixing bath should be made up fresh every day. This ensures getting a cold solution. It should not be used any stronger than 1 in 4—a stronger solution tends to produce frilling. Extra bromide should be used in the developer; two or three drops of a 10 per cent. solution to each ounce of developer, in addition to the quantity generally used, according to exposure.

SIR M. BHOWNAGREE ON HIGHER EDUCATION.

THE opinions given by the *Rast Goftar* in these columns of the various prominent newspapers published in England, on the subject of Sir M. Bhownagree's speech in Parliament on Industrial and technical pursuits, clearly indicate that English public opinion now favours the idea of introducing technical, side by side with the high-class education given in India. The speech is admired on all hands as one of the most able and practical deliverances Sir Muncherjee has made during his three years Parliamentary career. But the very fact of the speech being largely appreciated by the English press, has induced the Indian Congress press to belittle, as much as they could, his efforts in the practical direction of reviving and resuscitating those industrial pursuits which gave India at one time the reputation of being the land of riches. It is a part of the programme of the Congress press to pick holes in the public utterances of Sir Muncherjee, and no misrepresentation or distortion is considered to be too great to be brought into requisition to accomplish that worthy object. Some of the leading Congresswallas, whose *bete noire* Sir Muncherjee happens to be, have ingeniously, though most ingeniously, concocted the theory that Sir Muncherjee, by advocating the introduction of technical education, was giving a sort of a death-blow to high-class education. We fail to perceive how that idea could get into the head of these Congresswallas unless it was a creation of their own prolific and perfervid imagination. They wanted some pretext to attack Sir Muncherjee by hook or by crook, and they appear to run away with the idea that the advocacy of technical education was nothing short of a device to kill high-class education. And it was upon that assumption that the frail superstructure of their attacks and abuses was based, only to throw dust into the eyes of the public. The full text of Sir Muncherjee's speech has appeared in the English dailies, and though we have carefully read and re-read that speech, we fail to find a line or expression from which seeks to introduce technical education at the cost of high-class education. On the contrary, there are abundant proofs to be found in the speech that, in finding ways and means for technical or practical education, high class education was not to be touched. We will in support of our argument give the *spissima verba* of Sir Muncherjee, who said, "I find that my motion has caused some alarm in a particular quarter which is always easily frightened at the suggestion of any change in the present system of instruction, on the *hasty assumption that a blow is aimed at what is known as high class education*. I would, however, at once disarm such suspicion by alluding with approval to the amendment which stands in the name of the Hon. member for Dumfriesshire, and by stating that, in asking for remedies to be adopted for the cure of the evils I complain of, *I have not the slightest intention of suggesting anything which would justify the second half of his proposition—namely, that it would be calamitous if, in effecting the cure, the Government weakened either elementary or high education*." Now, what important special words, if the above sentences (with italics of our own) do not furnish conclusive proof of Sir Muncherjees desire for the propagation and dissemination of high class education, provided the system of imparting the same was not such as to interfere with the extension and diffusion of technical education? The drift of the whole of his speech indicates that high-class education is as necessary an element for the advancement of the best interests of the country as healthy and invigorating food for the development and growth of the human frame. But at the same time, what he seems to urge is, that high-class education should not be of a character to produce grievance and seditious-mongers, but a type of men, with habits of character and diet of perseverance, and with the aid of higher studies, are in a position to open up and develop the resources of the country. Sir Muncherjee quoted from the speeches and writings of men of the rank and position of the Maharajah of Travancore, the late Sir T. Mahadev Rao, Mr. H. S. Cotton, Sir Monier Williams and others, by way of proving that the result of the higher education at present imparted in India, was to make considerable sections of the population helpless and discontented, and that "unless some exceptional measures were adopted and changes introduced to modify or supplement present system, it would fail in future, as in it had failed in the past, to attain the one main object aimed at in the pursuit of healthy education in every country, viz: the development of its material resources, and consequent growth of its prosperity." We think we have sufficiently proved that Sir Muncherjee, without being opposed to high-class education, deprecates only the system of imparting such education. And who does not find fault with the system as it obtains in this country? The several notable incidents that took place during the last year in this Presidency, which have attracted the attention of the whole of the civilized world, were the off-spring of the present system of education, which is objectionable for more than one reason. A system of education which is beneficial in a country where the people profess one religion and are of a homogeneous character, cannot be found suitable in a country where the peoples are divided into millions of mutually antagonistic sections of caste and creed, the one differing from the other as the north from the south Pole. As usual the Congresswallas have attempted to misrepresent and misinterpret the views of Sir Muncherjee, who has rendered many valuable services to the country, which he has so ably and unselfishly represented in Parliament. They based their comments on the meagre and misleading report appearing in their organ published in London, because it suited their purpose to do so, and had not the common courtesy or honesty (which is, by the way, a very rare commodity among them) of acknowledging their mistake when they found from the full and authorised text of his speech that he spoke quite the contrary of what his political enemies desired to credit him with. Sir Muncherjee has never cared for the croakings of our Congress patriots, and the only hint that we can give him on the present occasion is, to bear in mind that he is now placed too high to take any notice of the conduct of his malignant and malevolent opponents, who have made themselves the object of public ridicule and derision.

Since we write above, we observe that one Mr. Shapoorjee Sorabjee has written something in the daily papers against Sir Muncherjee's speech, which the poor man certainly does not appear to understand. The effusion, which is a hash of nonsensical arguments and propositions, speaks for its own condemnation and does not require any comment. Enquiries are made, who is this precious Mr. Shapoorjee Sorabjee, who has no surname affixed to his name? The only information that can be gathered about him is that he is hanging about the rooms of the Presidency Association, and is hand in glove with one of the Secretaries of that august body. And that accounts for his silly and sickly production.

MAJOR MACDONALD'S WHEREABOUTS.

REUTER'S Agency understands that, according to intelligence received from Uganda by the last mail, Maj. Macdonald was still in the Protectorate on May 27, but contemplated in a few days resuming the expedition, which was interrupted by the mutiny of the Soudanese troops. In a letter from Dr. A. Cook, communicated to Reuter's Agency, that gentleman, writing at the end of May, from Uganda, stated that the remnant of the Nubians had sustained another defeat near Foveira. The apprehensions felt of combination between the ex-King Mwanga and the Umyoro chief, Kaba Rega, seem to have been relieved, as the two kings had had a split, and a force of Indians and Hagan la had been dispatched against them.

In a letter received by the Church Missionary Society from Bishop Tucker, dated Mengo, May 30, the Bishop, in dealing with the political situation, says:—"At present uncertainty is its main feature. Mwanga is, apparently, roaming about in Bunyoro never sleeping in the place where he has spent the day. Kaba Rega, it seems, is not dead, as was reported the other day, but very much alive. A letter has just come in from Bunyoro to the effect that he has turned savagely upon Mwanga, ordering him out of his country. 'Get out!' is the language he is reported to have used; 'get out! It is you who have brought all this trouble upon my country, and have brought the Europeans upon me. The Soudanese mutineers have been scattered, it is true, but they will constitute an element of danger. Thus the attention of the military authorities in Buganda is divided between Mwanga, Kaba Rega, and the mutineers. What peace may be looked for, it would be difficult to predict."

THE heaviest thing in the world is the metal osmium, the bluish-white metal with violet lustre, which Mr. Smithson Tennant discovered ninety years ago in the residue from dissolved platinum ores. This metal has a specific gravity of 22·477, that of gold being 19·265, lead 11·367, iron 7·79, and lithium, the lightest, only 0·594. The French chemist, Joly, determined that osmium is likewise the most infusible of metals. It could never be made to yield to the oxy-hydrogen flame which makes platinum and iridium run like water. But Joly has been subjecting osmium to the excessively high temperature of the electric arc which Moissan has of late employed successively in the manufacture of diamonds. Under this fierce heat the rare metal, ruthenium, which used to be deemed all but infusible, readily melts. But osmium remains refractory, there being apparent only the faintest traces of fusion. On this account osmium cannot be prepared in sufficient quantity to make it very useful in the arts. But its alloy with iridium, which defies the acids, is of some value, nothing better having been found wherewith to tip gold pens. Being non-magnetic, its employment for the bearings of the mariner's compass has been advocated.

LIFE IN AN ENGLISH MONASTERY.

THE author of "Twelve Years in a Monastery," Mr. Joseph McCabe, has come forward to tell us more about his old way of life. Mr. McCabe was once the Very Rev. Father Antony, of the Order of St. Francis, until he seceded from the Church of Rome. His book just mentioned gave us his reasons for the secession, and was mainly critical and controversial. The new book, "Life in a Modern Monastery" (Grant Richards), just published, deals more with the general conditions of monastic seclusion. It is a serious subject, and, on the whole, it is seriously treated. The author is unquestionably impartial in intention, and he does not seek to justify his secession by excessive blame. The implication running all through his book is that the modern monastery life consists to no small part of solemn trifling, and that it often fails to satisfy the devotee, as it was meant to fail to satisfy the man of the world. Life within the walls is very much like life beyond them. There is no great elevation or character or burning zeal. The prevailing colour is neither black nor white, but humdrum drab. For all that "in every country, in England and in the suburbs of everylarge town new monasteries and nunneries have arisen in large numbers during the past fifty years." The English Grande Chartreuse might rival the parent institution.

THE GRANDE CHARTREUSE OF ENGLAND.

It is situated at Parkminster, in Surray, and is the only real monastery of the ancient type in this country. The surrounding land, to the extent of many hundreds of acres, belongs to the monastery, but the roads are public up to the very walls. Yet the monks are as completely isolated as if they lived in the midst of the Sahara. Not a single window looks out upon the world of men, and no monk is ever permitted to occupy himself with it. About forty in number, they are practically buried alive in their vast tomb. Each monk has a small house and garden and as these, to the number of a hundred, are placed end to end in a long row round two sides of the quadrangle, the vastness of the enclosure may be imagined. The interminable cells seem to disappear in the distance into mere tubes before the eye of the spectator. There is a large chapel, a magnificent library, a unique collection of reliquaries of enormous value, and a very striking series of mural paintings in the larger rooms. The entire building has cost more than a million; and there are probably not a million persons in England who know of its existence.

The method of procedure in the founding of such houses is discretion itself—at any rate, in this heretical country, and in this latter day.

THE THIN END OF THE WEDGE.

One day the inhabitants of some quiet country town, or of some new suburb, are startled by the appearance in their midst of one or two gentlemen in the most irreproachable of clerical costumes, but with the unmistakable appearance of Catholic priests. They rent a house in the vicinity, and make themselves very much in evidence for a time to their neighbours. At length people learn, by stealthy glances, that their elegant visitors, wear the rough brown habit and frugal sandal of the friars. If by now but well concealed in the privacy of their own little establishment, and that they have clean shaven polls hidden under their silk hats. Gradually the district is made familiar with these tame, and at length services are announced, perhaps a little iron chapel erected, and the place becomes a nucleus of Roman Catholic activity.

AND ALL BELONGING TO THE POPE.

All the monasteries of the mendicant friars and all that they contain are, in the opinion of their inmates, the property of the Pope. In the earlier days of monachism they remained the property of the donor, but this was found to be impracticable. To relieve troubled consciences, Roma generously undertook the burden of ownership.

In English law, of course, the Pope would be excluded at once in case of litigation; his name never appears in the documents of contracts or purchase. But, of course, English law is wicked, and not valid "in the eternal forum of conscience," since it will not recognise the right of the friars to abdicate ownership by a vow of poverty. They only comply with its enactments in buying land, borrowing money, signing contracts, &c., by a kind of external economy. However, from the legal point of view, their land and houses are the property of a few friars, who sign the papers as trustees. I am myself the trustee of three monasteries, which I bought, I believe, for the nominal sum of threepence. A former trustee had apostatised from the fraternity, but, as he remained a secular priest, the authorities of the order induced his bishop to force him to resign his trusteeship by a formal sale.

Women, of course, are or should be, rigorously excluded from monasteries, under the strict rule. A woman who enters, hidden in the person of the house incurs all the horrors of major excommunication, But this rule has been modified in modern practice. There is now a part of the house—near the door—reserved for lady visitors. In fact, under proper regulations, the friars are free to receive these once forbidden visitors at all times. And there are many country monasteries in which such hospitality extends to sleeping accommodation for lady relatives of the friars, and for benefactresses.

The sleeping accommodation of the brethren is no bed of roses. Our author gives a sickening account of the domestic arrangements of some of the houses, especially of those abroad. Even pardoning for this respect have won the indulgence of the bath room, in spite of the express condemnation of it in all the ascetical works.

DIRTINESS NEXT TO GODLINESS.

In Belgium, indeed, the simplicity of the lavatorial arrangement could hardly be improved upon. A friar who possessed a tooth brush would be an object of grave suspicion; and combs and brushes were not considered necessary at all for ordinary friars—there was some truth in this, seeing that the immense tonsure only left a ring of hair round the head about an inch and a half in thickness. In our convent at Louvain (where we numbered twenty-two friars) the arrangement of the common lavatory was much more picturesque than attractive. The dirty, battered zinc trough was raised little more than two feet from the ground, so as to be equally convenient (or inconvenient) for washing heads, faces, hands, and feet (and it was the only available means of washing other articles less pleasant than human feet). Over this trough a row of dilapidated taps fed from a wooden box into which the water had to be pumped every three minutes. No hand-basins were provided—indeed, it was a common practice for the friars to wash their hands and faces in the most odious utensils. A tub of black soft soap of the coarsest kind completed the picture. The character of the adjacent sanitary arrangements may be left to the imagination of the reader. Since most of the friars ran down to the lavatory in the costume in which they had slept (one tight-fitting garment of brown cloth, hanging loosely to the knees), the struggle of the twenty friars at four in the morning was a sight to remember.

On the other hand there is no rigorous abstention from creature comforts, especially at certain times and seasons. Human nature must come in somewhere, and it enters in the form of occasional indulgence in the pleasures of the table. The friars as a body are no temperance men. There has been an evolution in the facts, as in the tenets of the Church—but in the direction of the irresistable craving of the natural man. The monks are no longer content with one meal a day. They have three, and sometimes a supplementary fourth, in the shape of afternoon tea. But, at ordinary times, the quality of the fare leaves much to be desired, and the only compensation is in the unlimited quantity. Wine is drunk freely, where the community can afford it, both in English and in foreign monasteries, but this mainly, if not exclusively, at the festivals.

THE DOMAIN OF SIMON THE CELLARER.

Belgium is, of course, a much thirstier country than England, and the clergy, both secular and monastic, simply retain a national characteristic. It is said that a certain bishop once took occasion to beat his clergy in this respect, at a widely-attended dinner. At the close of dinner he asked aloud if any priest had a copy of the "Imitation of Christ" (a small book from which a few lines are often read at the close of an ecclesiastical feast). No priest had a copy, but shortly afterwards, when the bishop innocently asked if anybody had a corkscrew, there were few in the room who did not hasten to oblige him. As a rule the bishop trouble themselves very little on that head. I heard important Flemish ecclesiastic lay down the principle that a priest is worth nothing who cannot take a good glass of wine (by a good glass he means at least a dozen glasses).

The life is dull, and it tends to promote intellectual frivolity. The friars are cut off from the world. They are not over well-educated. Their reading lies among old books and books which even in their day, were remote from the

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

PROMOTION examinations are a fruitful source of trouble to all concerned. In India, according to the assertions contained in a letter from "An Officer," they are especially so to the candidates, not because the latter are in any way less able than their comrades in other parts of the world to tackle the problems set them as tests of efficiency, but for the reason that similar tests to those imposed at home are not applied. Half marks, it has been laid down, mean absolute efficiency if not proficiency, and the rule is that if a candidate qualifies, by only half marks, in half a dozen subjects and fails short in the seventh, he shall be so certified, and permitted to complete the curriculum by taking up by itself, at a future examination, the one subject only in which he temporarily failed to satisfy his examiners. There may, however, be an explanation which has escaped our correspondent, namely, that when the total of the marks of all subjects falls below half marks of the whole, than the whole examination is pronounced a failure, but when the failure is in one subject only still leave the total equal to half marks of the whole, another trial, of the one subject alone, is permissible. It hardly appears possible that more than average proficiency in six subjects should be cancelled by shortcomings in one. It does not seem therefore to turn upon a higher scale of marks generally in India, but upon an average of marks. There must be a line drawn somewhere of course, and the line is presumably the same for India, the colonies, and home. The only comparison possible is between the same examinations, wherever held.

The militia battalions which are taking part in the manœuvres have created a generally favourable impression chiefly on account of the superior physique of the men—Irish regiments are as a rule noticeable for this good quality, one of the causes, no doubt, being that there are no volunteers in Ireland, so that there is none of that objectionable competition for men of the better class which is now all too prevalent in England. The experiences of the special manœuvre training are most valuable for the militia, and the value lies not only in demonstrating the excellent material which composes the old Constitutional Force, but also in disclosing points of weakness in various particulars. . . . The militia is an indispensable body, but it is capable of great improvement and indefinite expansion if means are only adopted to revise its establishment, reform its organisation, and remedy the defective and obsolete methods upon which it now depends for filling its ranks upon emergency.

"Navalis" communicates to the *Times* a novel and significant feature in the operations carried out by the United States Navy off Santiago. It has been the practice on board the flagship New York, to issue daily bulletins for the information of the squadron. These were printed on a hand-press and circulated as opportunities offered to all the ships in Admiral Sampson's command. The scheme originated and was carried out by Captain Chadwick. By this most commendable practice everything of interest which it was not necessary to withhold was thus communicated to everyone in the squadron. "As 'Navalis' says, it was a just tribute to the intelligence of all ranks and a wise concession to modern requirements. We have so often suggested that interest in our manœuvres should be stimulated on board the vessels engaged by a similar flow of information that we gladly recognised the value of this characteristically American plan. We trust, too, that our own flag officers and captains will not be above following the example so well set by Admiral Sampson and Captain Chadwick.

The United States shipbuilding programme is at present only a project, and it is not yet known to what extent Mr. Long will feel justified in demanding greater naval appropriations. Meanwhile the Naval Board of Construction has been preparing plans for certain vessels which will bear the mark of the larger policy upon which the United States are entering, in their greater speed, coal capacity, and range of action. It seems probable that the proposals ultimately laid before Congress will include the laying down of three battleships of the Alabama type enlarged, the displacement being about 13,000 tons and the speed eighteen knots, while 12in. guns, will be substituted for the 13in. guns of the earlier type. The chief differences, however, will be in the provision for greater steaming radius, larger bunkers, and more powerful machinery. The programme also includes three armoured cruisers, enlarged Brooklyns, of 12,000 tons. The Brooklyn has a main armament of eight 8in. breechloaders with twelve 5in. quick-firers, but the newer type is intended to have only four of the heavier guns, in turrets fore and aft, the calibre of the twelve quick-firers being increased to 6 in. In this way it is proposed to give an equal broadside fire, and to save weight, which can be devoted to increasing the range, and extending the length and thickness (to 6in. or 7in.) of the armour. There will also be three protected cruisers of 6,000 tons, improved Olympias, with better speed and range, and a chief armament of four 8in. breechloaders in turrets and fourteen 6in. quick-firers, as well as three smaller protected cruisers of 5,000 tons, resembling the Chicago, and armed with two 8in. guns and fourteen 6in. quick-firers, and six unprotected cruisers enlarged Detroits, of about 2,500 tons. The new ships will be sheathed for foreign service. Many tenders have been received for the sixteen destroyers and twelve torpedo-boats authorised by Congress on May 4. One constructor proposes forty-knot destroyers, on a new principle, with about sixteen small screws at the stern and along the sides, a 295,000dols. each, or thirty-five knots at 275,000dols., or thirty knots at 230,000dols.

Congress is certainly in the best mood for the granting of supplies, and any movement towards what is now described as an "Imperial" position will be warmly received by the bulk of the people. The old landmarks have been swept away by the war, and the remarkable demonstration which attended the return of Admiral Sampson's fleet to New York, the indescribable enthusiasm of the people and the signs of universal gratification—even the episode of Lieutenant Hobson, of the Merrimac, and pretty Miss Arnold of St. Louis—are all marks of a new state of things. Admiral Sampson's triumps, like that of Admiral Dewey, was not such as he would have wished, and Lieutenant Hobson's very success was a failure, but these only were wanting to set in motion the wave of expansion, and the increase of the Navy is assured.

Particulars of the Russian shipbuilding programme are not as yet very definite. Some things, however, are known with certainty. None of the new ships have as yet been ordered in this country. Three battleships seem to have been ordered abroad—one at La Seyne and two at Messrs. Cramp's, Philadelphia. The La Seyne vessel is described as being of 13,110 tons, 388ft. 8in. long, with 78ft. 5in. beam and 26ft. draught, to be armed with four 12in. breechloaders, and twelve 6in., very many smaller quick-firers; engines of 16,500 horse-power and speed of eighteen knots. According to the "New York Herald" Messrs. Cramp build two battleships of 13,000 tons and eighteen knots, sheathed and coppered, with four 12in. and ten 6in. guns. An armoured cruiser of 7,800 tons is to be built at La Seyne; length 443ft. 11in., beam 67ft., draught 21ft. 11in.; armament, two 8in. and eight 6in., twenty 2·9in., and seven 1·8in. quick-firers; engines 16,500 horse-power speed, twenty-one knots. Messrs. Cramp are to lay down, in addition to the battleships, three protected cruisers of 6,000 or 6,500 tons and twenty-three knots, and Herr Schichau, at Elbing, is to build a cruiser, while two others are in hand at Nicolaieff. In all, according to another statement, there are six 6,000-ton cruisers in hand, described thus: length about 400ft., beam 53ft., draught 20ft.; armament, twelve 6in., and eighteen smaller quick-firers; engines, 18,000 indicated horse-power; speed, twenty-three knots; turtle-back armour deck, and cofferdams packed with cellulose. According to the same statement four 3,000-ton armoured cruisers are building, 386ft. long, 40ft. beam, 16ft. draught; speed, twenty-five knots; armament, six 4·7in. and six smaller quick-firers. These apparently are of the Svistlana type, of which one is in hand at Havre. Of destroyers, three have been ordered at La Seyne, three of M. Normand, and four of Herr Schichau, and four others are building at Nicolaieff. It is denied, as might have been expected, that dynamite cruisers are to be built.

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